

ISSUE IN MEXICO
IS PROTECTION,
SAYS PRESIDENTSafeguarding of American
Property Is Administra-
tion's First ConcernMEXICO CITY REPORTS
OIL FIRMS' OBEDIENCEAll but 22 of 147 Companies
Have Filed Applications,
Government Asserts

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The one issue in the Mexican situation is whether American property is to be confiscated; on one side of that issue stands Mexico and on the other the United States.

This is the attitude of President Coolidge, formally stated in his behalf at the White House and brought forth by the report from Mexico that President Calles is prepared to consider arbitration of American claims arising under application of the new agrarian and petroleum laws, objected to by the United States as retroactive and confiscatory.

The White House statement came on the heels of action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, accepting a revised version of the resolution of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority leader, declaring it to be "sound policy" to submit the Mexican difference to an arbitral tribunal.

Protection Paramount Duty
The White House statement is believed to mean, not that Mr. Coolidge is opposed to arbitration with Mexico, but that he looks upon protection of American property rights as the paramount duty of the Government.

Even now, it was said for Mr. Coolidge, statements carried in the press indicate that all the American people do not realize the precise matter at stake in the dispute. If this matter were fully understood, Mr. Coolidge feels that the policy of the administration would receive the full support of the Nation.

The pivotal point at issue, he feels, is the inalienable right of people to own their own property, and this property should not be taken from them by a government without due compensation. Aside from this simple but fundamental difference, there is little that makes for difficulties between the two nations.

Conditional Recognition
When the United States recognized the late Obregon Government, it was said at the White House, the action was conditioned on a written agreement between the two countries that the new oil and land laws should not be retroactive.

It was agreed that they should not apply in a manner to confiscate American property. In this simple agreement, prior to the adoption of the Mexican Constitution of 1917. This provided that all lands containing subsurface petroleum and all other lands within certain areas should become the property of the Mexican Government.

Mr. Coolidge was represented as hoping that the Robinson resolution would be of value. The matter was treated with circumspect courtesy at the White House, but it appears that between the President and the majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the utility of arbitration at this time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—Coincident with the placing in operation of Mexico's new alien land law restricting the rights of foreign landowners in that country, the position of the Coolidge Administration in dealing with the dispute over this and Mexico's new petroleum law is again affirmed as being concerned solely with the question whether American property can be taken without being paid for.

As to the oil situation, all but 22 of the 147 oil companies doing business in Mexico are reported by the Department of Industry at Mexico City as having accepted the new petroleum law. A statement by the department did not mention those companies which have not sought confirmatory or preferential concessions, but said it was hoped the resistance of the "rebellious companies" will gradually dissipate.

Many Foreigners Comply
With New Land Statute

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 22 (AP).—Between 8000 and 10,000 foreigners had complied with the new alien land law up to midnight, when the time for foreigners to register a declaration of their land ownership with the authorities expired.

Foreign Minister Saenz shortly afterward declared that the provisions of the law would be applied to those foreigners who failed to register. The registration department at the Foreign Office remained open until midnight for the last-hour rush. The exact figures regarding registrations, it was said, would be announced later. It was declared that not only foreigners residing in Mexico complied with the law but that many registrations were mailed from abroad, especially Europe.

The law has been in effect for one year, but a period of grace, expiring at midnight last night, was granted. It exacts an article in the constitution which permits only native-born Mexicans to own land in Mexico but gives the government power to grant property rights to foreigners who renounce the right of appeal to their home governments in case of dispute.

Museum Trustee

Prof. G. Harold Edgell

Election of Prof. George Harold Edgell of Harvard University to the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who was the last of the original incorporators of the museum, was announced today, when the annual reports of the president and director were made public. The reports emphasize growing scarcity of works of art, the rise in prices, and the museum's need for more funds.

Professor Edgell is dean of the faculty of architecture at Harvard and is chairman of the council of the school of architecture. Other new members of the board are Richard Cary Curtis, appointed by Harvard College; Edwin Sibley Warner and William Emerson, appointed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Charles Kimball Cummings, appointed by the Boston Athenaeum. Guy M. Currier as president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library has become a member ex-officio of the museum directorate.

The opening of the new wing of the museum which will house the museum, school and several choice galleries will come next fall, T. Jefferson Coolidge, president, said in his report. The plans, he said, contemplate 12 original paneled rooms representing the different periods of American architecture from 1680 to 1910, and also seven European rooms, English and French.

In addition there will be exhibition rooms of architectural detail, sculpture, tapestries, furniture, silver, jewelry, glass, pottery, porcelain.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

GUARD AGAINST
PUBLIC EXPENSE
IS MILLS'S PLEAExplains Why He Is Opposed
to Tax Reduction by Congress
at This Time

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP).—The question of how long the Administration will be able to continue its program of economy was raised by Ogden Mills (R.), Representative from New York, selected by the President as the next Undersecretary of the Treasury, in opposing the demand for immediate tax reduction by Congress.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the National Republican Club, Mr. Mills, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, where all revenue legislation must originate, said that while a surplus of \$200,000,000 has been estimated for the next fiscal year, there is "reason to anticipate an increase" in governmental expenditures.

"While the policy of economy has resulted in gratifying decreases in the cost of government," he declared, "my observation leads me to believe that the administration cost of government has not been reduced to the point where it is possible to make a strong movement in favor of the expenditure of large sums on vast public works."

"Judging by what is taking place in our states and municipalities, there is a very real danger that public sentiment may tire of retrenchment and demand expansion. Already a strong movement in favor of the expenditure of large sums on vast public works is well under way."

When it comes to spending money, he said, it is very likely to be "expensive" to public demands. All of these factors must be given due weight in framing our revenue policies.

Mr. Mills said application of the surplus to public debt reduction "means a benefit to all taxpayers" and that early retirement of the debt would result in "an enormous saving" in interest.

A comprehensive survey of the corporation tax field was advocated by Mr. Mills to learn whether the burden is excessive from the standpoint of industry. He said the federal inheritance tax should have been "repealed a year ago."

\$70,000,000 WATERWAYS
MEASURE BECOMES LAW

WASHINGTON (AP).—President Coolidge has signed the Rivers and Harbors Authorization Bill. The bill, passed by the House at the last and by the Senate at this session, would authorize improvements in all sections of the country, estimated by its sponsors to cost \$70,000,000. It provides among other things, for the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal for \$11,500,000 and for the improvement of the upper Missouri River and the Illinois River as a link in the lakes-to-gulf waterway.

This Bank Open 24 Hours a Day



Device by Which Patrons of Hartford Bank May Make Deposits at Any Hour of the Night.

LIBRARIANS END MEETINGS.
Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was speaker at the closing session of the joint meetings of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Special Libraries Association of Boston in Gardner Auditorium yesterday. In his opinion, the library should serve the tastes of those interested in "serious modern literature," rather than cater, as many of them now do, to those who are interested only in literature of a light vein. At a meeting of trustees of libraries it was decided to organize a trustees' section.

Foreign Art High and Scarce,
Director of Museum ReportsNeed of Additional Funds Also Stressed—
Professor Edgell of Harvard Is Named Trustee

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Deposits Received
All Hours of NightHartford Bank Installs Device
Which Gives Patrons Service
Twenty-four Hours a Day

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22 (Special).—The Hartford-Aetna National Bank has just installed a device called a Night Depository, into which patrons who find they cannot get around to the bank during regular hours may drop their deposits any hour of the day or night.

The depository has been installed in the front wall of the building, facing the main street, and at night the words "Night Depository" are electrically illuminated.

The depository is simply operated and, in view of its prominent position, of easy access. The deposit is first placed in a heavy canvas bag, locked with a padlock and the key retained by the depository, to whom the equipment is furnished. All that is visible from the outside is the large cylinder, a non-drillable lock of burn-resisting bronze which is worked by a wheel and empties into a chute, which in turn goes to the new vault.

A Yale key releases the cylinder, which revolves and opens to receive the money bag. The depository's key cannot be withdrawn until the lock has been rotated back into position and has automatically shut light. It is impossible to reach into the chute through the lock because the bag is open the cylinder moves, the money falls into the chute at the back.

The design of the rotary is such that wedge, sledge or any ordinary burglarious attack will only serve to further lock the revolving drum.

The bag containing the deposit then passes through a heavy steel chute into a burglar-proof vault inside the building and is removed in the morning by those in charge.

The depository then comes in at his convenience and makes his deposit in the regular manner. If the depository so desires, the company retains a key to the bag, credits the depository's account, and mails the deposit slip. This is similar to banking by mail. All bags are numbered for identification.

During the opening and closing of the rotary entrance, the chute is closed at all points. Even a small wire cannot be forced into the chute. This is not an ordinary "mail chute" type entrance, but is a machine especially designed to take care of large sums of money. The rotary entrance is securely fastened to the chute and the chute to the burglar-proof vault, making it one solid unit.

The safe weighs a ton, has a door three inches thick, and safe and chute are both encased with reinforced concrete six inches thick. The chute is made of heavy steel and is electrically protected.

SABBATH QUIET
FIRMLY UPHELDLeaders of British Thought
Deplore Encroachment on
Sanctity of Sunday

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 22.—A resolution expressing the hope that any encroachment on the sanctity of Sunday should be discouraged, whether in the direction of Sunday trading, Sunday labor, or Sunday sport, was passed at a largely attended meeting at Maidstone. Messages were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Ramsey MacDonald and others.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote: "A strange selfishness leads many people, some of whom have leisure all week through, to spoil Sundays for other men by a carelessness which leads a man to think only of himself. . . . We should lose the quietude and recuperative restfulness of Sunday in proportion as Sunday trading, Sunday trading and Sunday labor were increased. Those on whom the sacrifice would be enforced, belong chiefly to the class which has the greatest need of the advantages of Sunday and the least able effectively to secure them."

Mr. MacDonald wrote: "We are getting altogether too superficial, too thoughtless, and unless we can pull ourselves up and accustom ourselves to getting inspiration from the deeper silences that lie within us, neither as individuals nor as a nation shall we be able to face the great problems that modern civilization places before us."

West Virginia declared: "When for the first time I came to America, I had four Sunday performances and a more miserable engagement I never fulfilled. I felt I was doing something against my religion, something I had been taught by my mother was wrong. It was unnatural for me to work on the Sabbath and I felt ashamed of it."

Charges against the officials were investigated by a Senate subcommittee, which told the President it would refuse to confirm the men if they were reappointed. Dan A. Sutherland (R.), delegate from Alaska, filed the charges.

Elmer E. Ritchie, Judge of the third Alaska division, is replaced by E. Coke Hill of San Francisco and Arthur G. Shoup, attorney for the first division of Alaska, by Justin W. Harding, Franklin Ohio.

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MOVE TO ORGANIZE
LINCOLN CLUBS OF
NATION UNDER WAYMinnesota Unit to Be Base
of New System—to Aid
Republican Party

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22 (Special).—Expansion of the Lincoln Clubs of Minnesota into a national organization, with headquarters in Minneapolis, is underway, Herbert T. Park, president, announced. The Lincoln Clubs of the United States will be incorporated next April and the first unit will contain nine middle western states, it is stated.

"The chief purpose of making this a national organization," Mr. Park said, "is to keep Republicans organized at all times. In the off-seasons as well as during the political campaigns."

The Lincoln Club organization is not to interfere in making nominations, but will support Republican nominees and promote the study of campaign issues. Proposals are to start with county organizations, to have a vice-president in each congressional district, then to organize the states and each state organization to be under control of the national group, which will act as clearing house for matters of interest to the Republican Party.

UNITED STATES HELD
'PREFERRED CREDITOR'
IN ALL BANK FAILURES

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 22.—When a bank fails, absolute preferred in distribution of assets must be given "all debtors of the United States, whatever their character and by whatever mode bound," it is stated by Justice George F. Morris of the United States District Court in his decision, in the case of the United States against the People's Trust Company of Lebanon and the New Hampshire Bank Commission.

In construing this section, which originated in 1797, Justice Morris says, "it is manifest that Congress intended to give priority of payment to the United States over all other creditors."

The effect of all this is to give postmasters who had deposited government funds with the mercantile department of the People's Trust Company before it was taken over by the Bank Commission, the right to demand priority over all other creditors of that department and to receive payment in full.

"Hello London, Are You There?"



Left to Right—James T. Moran, President of the Southern Telephone Company; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and Matt B. Jones, President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

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Renters of Cars Report
Public 100 P. C. Honest

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 22
After three years' experience in renting automobiles through the Nation on the "drive yourself" plan, Chicago company operating 10,000 cars from 400 stations in the United States, advises here, "We have found that the public is 100 per cent honest."

"Any person whose name is in the telephone directory may now drive away a car from any station operated by the company. 'If your name is not in the telephone book, give us one reference,' the announcement stated, as an alternative. The company is controlled by a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation.

While pursuing pacifism, M. Boncour contends that France should be able to parry any blow. Eloquently he showed that the national defense was the business of the whole French nation, regardless of sex or situation. The distinction between belligerents and civilians will vanish. Everybody will be mobilized according to age and aptitude. Personal profits will be abolished, everybody placing his material resources at the disposition of the country, containing himself by agreement to minimum prices.

The Government will have power to requisition. The Government will have prior right to inventions. Such a mass levy of the population, such utilization of its vital and material energies necessitates strong but simple direction. The direction should be assured by the Government, assisted by the superior council of national defense. If the machinery is to work properly it must be carefully adjusted and the passage from a peace-time economy and administrative mechanism to a war-time working must be minutely studied beforehand.

A permanent commission is recommended. The detailed system is not revealed by M. Boncour. Secrecy is an essential condition. But he intimated that the method implied no additional burden in peace time and meant an equal burden on all citizens in war time. In self-defense, citizens will accept such equal burden, but "certainly an overwhelming majority of the people, knowing the sacrifices involved, would oppose any aggressive move. The army commission warmly approves the project and will support it in the Chamber.

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Old and New England United
by Radiophone CommunicationEducators and Engineers Open New Service Success-
fully—Harvard President Chats With University of
Cambridge Vice-Chancellor—Business Begins

"Hello, are you there?" said New England to Old England, 3710 miles away this morning when the transatlantic radiophone service now extended to Boston was inaugurated. And Old England said it was.

About 50 officials and guests listened in with headsets clamped to their ears in the directors' rooms of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and clearly heard the inquiry enunciated by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass., and the reply from the Rev. G. A. Weekes, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, England.

Dr. Lowell's "Hello" was characteristically American, crisply voiced, but the "Are you there?" softened and broadened with a rising inflection of the voice ending with what sounded like "theah" readily construed as a compliment to the custom and pronunciation of the listeners on the other side.

Then Business Began
Many others talked before and after this conversation and regular business started immediately at 7:45 for three minutes. The communication was just as clear as though one were talking on any long-distance wire instead of by regular wire to Rocky Point, N. H., thence by radio through space to Wroughton, Eng.

Promptly at 8:30 a. m. the ceremonies began as scheduled. Matt B. Jones, president of the company, and the reply from the Rev. G. A. Weekes, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, England.

"All the earth knows that the University of Cambridge is there—the great teacher of science and literature, but forever young. It is her daughter, now almost 300 years old, who speaks to you by this latest exploit of science. . . . She sends you her tribute of homage and affection. . . . New England greets the land from which her hardy pioneers came."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

PLEA FOR UNITY
IS WORLD WIDEChicago Conference Hears
of Various Forces at
Work for Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The keynote of a three-day conference here on world unity is to establish harmony and understanding among religions, races, nations and classes. Dr. John Herman Randall of the Community Church of New York City, chairman of the World Unity Conference movement in America explained, in presenting an outlook for future relations of all the peoples.

He presented views purporting to show that world unity is a vital thing and that it is absolutely imperative for the progress of mankind. One of the forces working toward making the world a neighborhood is that natural science and invention rapidly are annihilating time and space, so that nations cannot live unto themselves alone, he said.

Culture is aiding in better world relations, too, he said, and "we are beginning to see that China has much rich culture to teach us in America," continued the leader of this movement, which has had nine conferences in the United States and for which six additional have been planned to be held before April. Another element showing progress of world peace is an existing recognition that "selfish, national interests are anachronisms," Dr. Randall said.

All men know that the forces for good are world-wide and that the Golden Rule is being evolved in world relations, said Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of the University of Chicago. He said he discerns a new type of human mind developing, actuated by the Golden Rule. The world is learning that it is more blessed to all to give justice to nations than to have war, he contended.

Lorado Taft of Chicago, celebrated sculptor, brought out the world unifying power of beauty. He said that because of early study of German poetry and literature he had a better understanding of Germans and he said that after six years of study in France he has had the same feeling for the French ever since because he learned to understand them.

Unity does not mean uniform because truth of reality is always infinite, said Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical Society. The ideal for an international brotherhood of nations is being realized and this world unity will result from an appreciation of differences between peoples and nations, he continued.

The detailed system is not revealed by M. Boncour. Secrecy is an essential condition. But he intimated that the method implied no additional burden in peace time and meant an equal burden on all citizens in war time. In self-defense, citizens will accept such equal burden, but "certainly an overwhelming majority of the people, knowing the sacrifices involved, would oppose any aggressive move. The army commission warmly approves the project and will support it in the Chamber.

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Kindness to Cats Wins
Society a Gift of \$90,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Because the Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago gave care to eight cats that she owned, Miss Anna Wells of Chicago bequeathed \$90,000 to the society, according to her will, which was probated here.

Dr. H. J. Streibert, superintendent of the society, said that several years ago he took care of the cats from time to time when Miss Wells took them to his office and that later the felines were brought to the society for a permanent home.

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SACASA FAVORS FREE ELECTION

Nicaraguan Liberal Leader
Ready to Accept Ameri-
can Supervision

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nic., Jan. 22 (AP)—Although declining to accept most of the terms for a peaceful solution of the Nicaraguan civil warfare, suggested by President Adolfo Diaz, at Managua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the Liberal leader, looks with favor upon that portion of the Diaz proposals suggesting American supervision of the presidential elections of 1928.

Dr. Sacasa stated that he had no official knowledge of this part of the peace proposals, but said that such a plan of supervision would suit him. He added, however, that possibly it would be better that the supervision be conducted jointly by the United States and representatives of the Latin-American nations which signed the Washington pact.

Joint Supervision Favored
He said that joint supervision would be better because it would prevent charges of partisanship which might be made against the United States in case the elections should be unfavorable to the Liberal cause which is looked upon with disfavor by the American Government.

"Peace with Diaz as thus far presented would be impossible because the country repudiates him, and from the present state of war anarchy would result," Dr. Sacasa said. "While I have accepted the recent Costa Rican mediation offer, Diaz has rejected it. In the further desire for an honorable peace, I have just accepted the offer of the good offices of the Guatemalan Government received yesterday."

(This latter offer also has been refused by President Diaz on the ground that the Liberals have used Guatemalan as a base of operations).

Dr. Sacasa Optimistic
Despite the difficulties facing him, Dr. Sacasa still is optimistic regarding the success of his struggle against the conservative Government of President Diaz in Managua. Liberal headquarters are daily announcing victories in various battle zones.

Information given to a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, who made a two-day 45-mile trip into the interior of Nicaragua, would indicate that there are more Mexicans in the Liberal forces than the Sacasa adherents have thus far admitted. The opinion of a representative of the population in the districts through which the Liberals have passed, however, is that the Mexicans were volunteers and were not part of any organized assistance from Mexico. The Mexicans, the natives said, appeared to be volunteers having the same status as other foreigners in the Liberal and Conservative ranks.

**BRITISH UNIONS
WIN LAW ACTION**

Use of Funds for Political
Purposes Held Justifiable

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 22—Mr. Justice Eve of the Chancery Court here dismissed with costs a test action raising the whole question of the use of trade union funds for political purposes. This action was brought by John F. Forster to restrain the Shop Assistants' Union to which he belonged, from contributing to the funds of the Trade Union Congress, on the ground that that body's activities are political. It was not denied in the evidence that the Trade Union Congress financially supports the Daily Herald (the Labor Party's organ) and is associated with the political undertakings, but the court held that the defendant's action was in accord with the existing law.

This decision leaves the present situation unchanged, and the Daily Herald describes it as the "union's

big victory." The Morning Post, on the other hand, represents the Right wing of Conservative opinion in declaring that the decision "greatly reinforces the demand for the amendment of the law."

This refers to the highly controversial legislation which the Government proposes to introduce, during the coming session of Parliament, dealing with the entire trade union problem, in the light of last year's general strike and the coal stoppage.

**REICH SETTLES
EXPORT ISSUE**

Alles Satisfied Over Question of War Materials—
Problem of Evacuation

By Wireless
BERLIN, Jan. 22—Germany is most anxious to come to terms with the Allies regarding its disarmament as speedily as possible, since it can ask for the early evacuation of the Rhineland only after having fulfilled its obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. The repatriation problem having been solved by the Dawes agreement, disarmament is the only obligation of importance which still remains to be settled.

Of the two questions still occupying the Allies, that of the exportation of arms which was discussed in Berlin has just been settled to their satisfaction, Germany promising to pass a law regulating the export of war materials. Parleys regarding the fortifications in the East which are being conducted in Paris, however, are still continuing.

As soon as the question of disarmament has been removed out of the way, the Reich may be expected to take up the problem of the evacuation of the Rhineland seriously. After the preliminary steps have been taken in this matter, no doubt it will issue an official request to this effect. The German proposals made at Thoiry, a high official of the Foreign Office informed The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, have been dropped as was generally believed.

Everything, however, depends upon whether France will ratify the debt agreement. Despite the stabilization of French currency, the Wilhelmstrasse believes that France may yet need German financial support, with the final outcome that Germany after all will take over the allied foreign debts to the United States.

**COMMISSION FAVORS
NEW CURRENCY FOR
IRISH FREE STATE**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 22—An independent new currency for the Irish Free State, with a new consolidated bank note issue, will become an accomplished fact if confirmation is accorded to the recommendations made in the report by the Free State banking and currency commission issued last night.

This commission declares, by a majority, that the Free State's individual existence as an independent state, renders a separate currency desirable, but argues that this should not involve any departure from the basis of the standard of British sterling.

A Senator, Andrew Jameson, appends a minority report, expressing what a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns is a widely held banking opinion. He says the proposed plan disturbs existing conditions, and might lead to inflation or conversely to deflation, which would be disastrous for the prosperity of the Free State.

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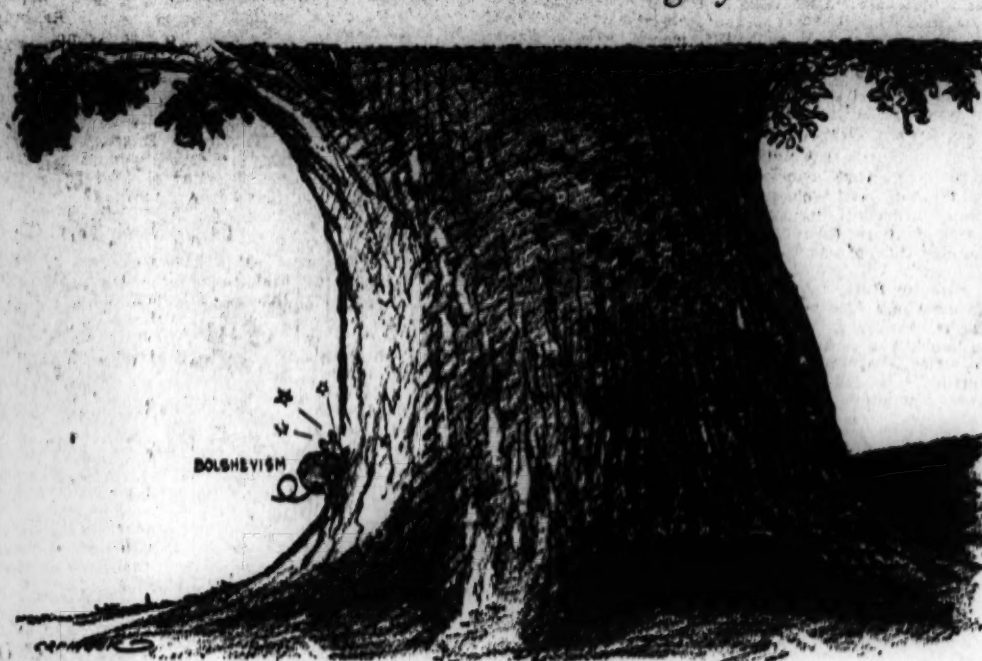
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The Little Mouse and the Mighty Oak



DR. MARX AGAIN MAKES ATTEMPT

German Chancellor to Try
and Form Cabinet With
Help of Nationalists

By Wireless
BERLIN, Jan. 22—Dr. Wilhelm Marx will inform President von Hindenburg today that he accepts the commission to form a government with the German Nationalists, with the consent of his party. The Roman Catholic Party, headed by him, have published two statements in which it is declared that the Republican régime is the only one which will benefit Germany in the future, that Germany must pursue a conciliatory policy in the League of Nations and that the Dawes agreement as well as the Locarno Treaty must be regarded as valid.

These declarations will form the principal basis for Dr. Marx's negotiations with the German Nationalists. The latter, however, seem very little inclined to agree to them in full, after they have fought the Republican régime, the Dawes agreement and the Locarno pact ever since their inauguration.

Newspaper Comment
This becomes evident from the comment of the Kreuz Zeitung, the organ of Count von Westarp, who leads the German Nationalists, which says that the Roman Catholic demands are no doubt not meant as a sine qua non condition. The Roman Catholics may not press the German Nationalists for a definite reply, since, as The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from a well-informed source, Monsignore Pacelli, the papal nuncio in Berlin, is in favor of their

coming to terms with the German Nationalists, because the latter seem willing to support a concordat between the Vatican and the Reich, in case they are admitted to the Government.

In the meantime, the President's letter to Dr. Marx is continuing to occupy the attention of the Liberals here, and the Democrats have protested against it in a meeting held in Potsdam.

Liberals Are Disappointed
Theodor Wolff, the well-known editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares that President von Hindenburg, just like the former Kaiser, has been influenced by certain of his counselors, who now declare that the wishes of the head of the Nation must be obeyed. The Liberals are greatly disappointed that this has been the case, and Theodor Wolff writes that the German Nationalists knew from the beginning that some day President von Hindenburg would pave the way for their entrance into the Government, adding that those Republicans who had dismissed their apprehensions in the first months of his Presidency had been too optimistic.

The President's insistence that Dr. Gessler remain as Minister of Defense is also causing no little unrest in Liberal circles, where the distrust against the army and Minister of Defense has been increased by the exorbitant demands of the army and navy in this year's budget. Although the strength of the present army is only a sixth part of that of the navy only a fifth part of the strength of the army and navy in 1912, their expenses are more than half of what the prewar army and navy needed. The present army, numbering 100,000 men, for instance, needs twice as much for its maneuvers as the Prussian army before the war, numbering 500,000 men.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

when the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and France are maintaining normal relations, and carrying on negotiations to remove obstacles hindering their friendly development, the note declares, the French Government has caused the Soviet Government to doubt the sincerity of its intentions.

Russia has never recognized the union of Bessarabia with Rumania, which was voted on in March, 1918, after Bessarabia had separated from Russia and declared itself an autonomous territory. The province had been annexed to Russia in 1812, but the Bessarabians had never become reconciled to this.

Under the terms of the Franco-Rumanian Treaty, concluded in Paris, Nov. 10, the status quo in Rumania is guaranteed.

SENATE'S ACTION SURPRISES TURKEY

Ratification of Lausanne Pact
Was Fully Expected

By Wireless
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 22—Despite the fact that United States ratification of the Lausanne Treaty was considered in certain circles here as doubtful, the report that the Senate has actually rejected it has caused no little consternation. Considering it wiser to await some official observation on the question, the press is for the moment confining its comments to an unreserved attack on William H. King, Democratic Senator from Utah, whom it principally blames for the turn of events.

To many the refusal to ratify is doubly surprising because the declarations of Admiral Mark Bristol, the American High Commissioner, had led them to believe the chances of the treaty being rejected were infinitesimal. Speculation is already evident among the American community, concerning the consequences the refusal to ratify will have on business here, as the provisional agreement whereby American imports into Turkey enjoy the same privileges as those from countries with whom a commercial treaty has been concluded expires in February.

**TREATY CAUSES
SOVIET PROTEST**

Rumania Has No Right to
Bessarabia, Says Russian
Note to France

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP)—Soviet Russia declares in a note to the French Government that Rumania is holding Bessarabia contrary to the international law, contrary to the declarations of diplomatic representatives, including the French, contrary to the formal treaty between Rumania and Soviet Russia of 1918 and contrary to the desire of the Bessarabian people, many times expressed.

The Russian note, the text of which has just been published, is in protest against the recently signed Franco-Rumanian treaty. It says that by the treaty the French Government indicated it was upholding the aggressive predatory tendencies of the ruling circles of Rumania, and that in this way a peaceful settlement of the Bessarabian question was interfered with.

By entering into such a treaty

Conference on Enforcement Called by National W.C.T.U.

Women Hope to Inspire Pulpit, Press and Public
With Force to Resist Wet Propaganda

By MARJORIE SHULER
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Prohibition problems are to be studied by enforcement officials, representatives of the Government, members of Congress and leaders in women's organizations at a national conference called by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Washington from Jan. 25 to 27.

It is the first time that the W. C. T. U. has undertaken a general meeting of this character in Washington and the step is taken because the organization believes there is need for a fairer trial for prohibition, to put enforcement in the hands of its friends, and to inspire pulpit, press and public with a strong desire for law observance.

The women intend to face squarely the attempt of the wets for present nullification and future repeal of the law through such steps as increasing the alcoholic content of liquor, referendum, and adoption of the Quebec plan of government control.

To Discuss Ways and Means
They will discuss what they can do to enlist support of social leaders in setting an example for law observance, to prevent liquor released by permit for medicinal, sacramental, industrial and natural scientific uses from being diverted to beverage purposes, to help enforcement officials in the discharge of their duties and to secure the passage of proposed legislation to strengthen the federal prohibition law.

They will be received by President Coolidge at the White House, they will give a luncheon at which women executives in the Government service and representatives of national women's organizations will be guests. There also will be a banquet at which the W. C. T. U. state organizations are to entertain their own members in Congress.

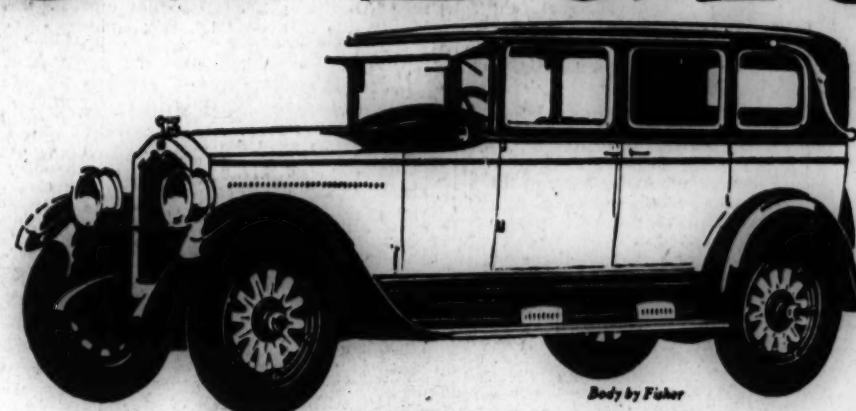
The meeting will start with a visit to Mount Vernon and the placing of a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington; one afternoon will be devoted to recognition of Frances E. Willard with a service in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, with Richard Yates (R.), Congressman-at-Large from Illinois, as speaker. The final afternoon of the convention will be given over to a

PROTECTION GROUP ELECTS
NEW YORK (AP)—W. Warren Barbour, of New York, was re-elected president of the American Protective Tariff League at its annual meeting. Other officers elected were George R. Eyercord, Chicago, vice-president; Joseph R. Grundy, Philadelphia, Pa., second vice-president; A. Cressy Morrison, New York, treasurer, and Arthur L. Faubelm, New York, executive secretary.

Two Presiding Officers
Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, national president, will share the honors of presiding with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, national vice-president, and two round-tables will be led by Mrs. Sara H. Hogs of Virginia, national recording secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Illinois, national treasurer. The speakers include Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Rear Admiral Frederick C. Billard, Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio; John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio; Grant M. Hudson (R.), Representative from Michigan; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General; Maj. Roy A. Haynes, Frederick M. Davenport (R.), Representative from New York; Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington; Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Dr. J. M. Doran, chief chemist of the Prohibition Department; Louis C. Cramton (R.), Representative from Michigan; Gale H. Stalker (R.), Representative from New York, and the following members of the W. C. T. U.: Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, legislative representative in Washington; Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of Massachusetts, director of scientific temperance instruction; Mrs. Maude B. Perkins of New York, secretary of the Young People's Branch; Mrs. Nina G. Frantz, president of New Jersey; Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of Illinois and assistant national recording secretary; Mrs. Minnie A. Welch, president of Tennessee; Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the World W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of Colorado; Miss Helen L. Hood, president of Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley, president of Indiana; Mrs. Mary Harris Arপর, national lecturer, Georgia; Mrs. Ella M. George, president of Pennsylvania.

The convention sessions will take place at the Mayflower Hotel.

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BOOKS ON BUSINESS MERGED IN HARVARD-BOSTON COLLECTION

Complete Group to Be Lodged and Catalogued in the New George F. Baker Library of the Business Administration Unit

A notable collection of books on business has been obtained as the result of an agreement entered into between the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It is to be housed in the new George F. Baker library on the Boston side of the Charles River, just over the new Weeks bridge from the Harvard buildings in Cambridge, and not far from the Stadium. The fact that these new buildings are in Boston has made it possible to qualify the library of the school as a branch of the Boston Public Library. This joint housing, cataloguing and administration combines the fragmentary collections relating to business that have heretofore existed in the Boston Public Library, the Business School Library, the Harvard University Library, and those more recently acquired by the Harvard Business Administration Society.

The public library collection is particularly rich in nineteenth century material; the Business Historical Society supplements this with earlier records, and the library of the business school brings the two up to date, adding much of illustrative material in the form of records, reports and other matter not ordinarily collected in libraries and including a collection of annual reports and other papers relating to corporations now numbering more than 1,000,000 pamphlets.

Available to the Public
The collection will be available for use by all persons entitled to use the Boston Public Library. The transfer of books will begin as soon as the building is in condition to receive them, sometime during the spring, and it is expected that the library will be ready for public use early in the summer. Under a liberal interlibrary loan system the work of cataloguing and exploiting all material as well as the final handling of it will fall on the staff of the Harvard Business Library.

The contract provides further for the eventual organization of another collection of books on business for use in a business men's branch of the Boston Public Library. It also will be under the joint management of the two libraries and will include books belonging to both. In short, the agreement looks forward to co-operation in a great public service for Boston business. Its concluding paragraph declares:

"The two institutions . . . stand ready to co-operate in the establishment, as a branch of the Boston Public Library, of a business reference library in the downtown section of Boston, to be established, operated and maintained jointly in connection with the two libraries. The expense of such a reference

library would have to be borne presumably by the business community, or at any rate by some person or persons other than the two libraries."

Charles C. Eaton, Librarian
The agreement of the two libraries was signed by the president and fellows of Harvard College by A. Lawrence Lowell, president, and the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library by the City of Boston, by Guy W. Currier, president. Charles C. Eaton, Librarian for the Graduate School of Business Administration, is to be Librarian of the combined collections which are expected to total 250,000 volumes at the start.

Among the books are many valuable collections in the field of business. While some of these, by deed of gift, may not circulate, they will be made more useful to the public by reason of becoming better known through the special and intensive work of the new branch library. All books transferred by the Boston Public Library will remain its own property under the agreement that it be permitted to recall from deposit at any time, specific material for which it may have need.

The transfer does not eliminate books on business from the city library but removes those not in constant use. The Boston Library expects always to maintain a good working collection for general purposes while immediate service back and forth between the two libraries by motor truck and messengers will make it possible to meet such other needs as may arise.

The New Baker Library Building
The new Baker Library Building, the gift of Mrs. George F. Baker, which is to house the amalgamated business libraries, is the central unit of the new group. It is of Georgian architecture, constructed of brick with stone trimmings. A graceful spiral staircase leads to the lower floor to be given over for the present to lecture and classrooms, the library occupying all other parts of the building. It will be equipped with the most approved arrangements for efficient library service. Present accommodations are for 300,000 volumes, but the architect's plan allows for practically limitless expansion. The reading room will be the largest in the country, larger even than Bates Hall at the Central Library in Copley Square. There will be special accommodations for those who wish to make extended research.

Wide Possibility of Usefulness
The new organization promises wide possibilities of usefulness, says D. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, stating: "Only those who are closely associ-

HOTEL MEN BEGIN GREENFIELD OUTING

Special Train Brings Large Party From Boston

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—Members of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association arrived here at 12:20 o'clock today on a special train from Boston for their annual convention at the Walden Hotel.

The proposed ski jump will have to be abandoned on account of the weather, but the other events listed on the winter sports program for this afternoon will be carried out, according to Manager J. T. Seiler. The Public School Band escorted the party to the hotel.

Through the transfer of thousands of books from the Boston Public Library much shelf space will be released at that institution. This is welcomed by the authorities as a solution of a problem of space that has been growing more pressing in recent years. It also releases certain small sums of money that heretofore have been required to maintain the business collection. By carrying adequately for an important branch of the service elsewhere, time, money, and workers are freed to improve the library proper in other directions.

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SIX-STORY FABYAN BUILDING OCCUPIES HISTORIC SITE

New Business Edifice Displaces Old Boston School Committee Building on Mason Street—Permits Issued in State in December Total \$7,796,476

An important step in the development of Boston's retail shopping districts is seen in the construction of the Fabyan Building, West and Mason Streets, which will be completed in March.

The new six-story structure, which is of limestone facing, affords an interesting contrast to the old Boston School Committee building, which occupied a part of the present site more than 100 years ago when Boston was still a town. The latter building was three stories high and constructed of brick, with its entrance on Mason Street toward the rear of the new building.

Both the School Committee headquarters and the four-story building beside it, facing on West Street, which was constructed about 1860, were razed last year to make way for the Fabyan Building, construction of which, according to Stephen E. Dunlop, the managers, will cost nearly \$500,000.

To relieve the plain limestone facing, the architects, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, have drawn bands of carving with an ornamental frieze crowning the structure. The main entrance to the building is on West Street.

According to the returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from building department officials in the 39 cities of the State, the aggregate value represented by applications filed in December, 1926, for permits to build in these cities was \$7,796,476, which was less by \$3,888,701, or 33.3 per cent, than the amount reported for November, 1926. This decrease, largely seasonal, in proposed construction, follows the decrease of 17.5 per cent in November as compared with October, 1926. The December, 1926, total is also less by \$4,548,934, or 36.8 per cent, than the total for December, 1925.

The aggregate for December, 1926, consisted of \$5,929,000, or 50.5 per cent, for new residential buildings; \$3,773,392, or 35.6 per cent, for new non-residential buildings; and \$1,099,584, or 13.3 per cent, for additions, alterations and repairs.

The largest individual projects reported were as follows: Cambridge, one 87-family apartment house, \$200,000; Somerville, one establishment for the First National Stores, Inc., \$100,000; and one theater, \$200,000; and Lowell, one mercantile building, \$275,000.

The aggregate value for the entire 12 months in 1926 was \$156,173,475, or 52.7 per cent, less than that reported for the year 1925. Much of this decrease may be attributed to a decline in the construction of new dwellings although there was also less non-residential building reported in 1926 than in 1925.

Applications were filed for permits to erect new non-residential buildings, all housekeeping dwellings, estimated to cost \$3,235,500 and planned to accommodate 871 families. The number of applications filed in December, 1926, for permits to erect new non-residential buildings was 492, the estimated cost of such buildings being \$2,773,392.

Property at Harvard and Albany Streets, comprising a five-story brick building and 6224 feet of land, has been sold by Max Goldberg to Leah Aronson. There is a total valuation of \$105,000 of which \$44,500 is on the land.

An important transaction in the business center of Malden involves the sale of the Congregational Church to a syndicate, represented by A. H. D. French, which plans to erect a hotel on the site, architecturally similar to the Hawthorne in Salem. The trustees of the church sold it for \$205,000 and have two months in which to move after which the building will be razed.

Comparison by Years
A decline of nearly \$5,000,000 in building contracts awarded in New England during the week ended Jan. 18, 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is shown in figures made public by the P. W. Dodge Corporation of New York today.

Contracts for engineering and building were valued at \$3,781,100 last week while valuations amounted to \$11,494,700 on the corresponding period of 1926. The largest market for building contract awards in New England for the week ended Jan. 18, was recorded in 1923 when the total sum was \$12,220,900.

Following is a comparison of awards for the last 10 years during the week ended Jan. 18:

1921	\$3,781,100	1921	\$1,210,000
1922	11,494,700	1922	3,311,000
1923	12,220,900	1923	7,720,000
1924	8,660,700	1924	1,844,000
1925	6,737,700	1925	1,244,000
1926	12,220,900	1926	4,721,000
1927	1,576,000		

Clive B. Meredith has conveyed to

R.H. White Co.
BOSTON

From London!
96 (Only) Men's London-Made WINTER OVERCOATS
at \$42.50

The smartest woollens and the smartest effects we have seen—even in coats costing very VERY much more.

Don't judge the values by the price. This price, by the way, is

Less Than the Average Wholesale Price
They really are wonders. One of the officers of the company, going South with a wardrobe already well stocked, bought two. He couldn't resist the styles or the value.

Made by one of England's best coat makers—but we agreed not to advertise their name in connection with this sale, price, because of its possible effect on their prestige. The London label, however, is in every coat.

Single-Breasted, Double-Breasted, Box Coats, Ulsters, Raglans. Sizes 36 to 40.

Men's Clothing Dept., 2nd Floor

tion until the beginning of the next academic year in September. The Guggenheim award was made to Professor Ault for the carrying on of an important research project in connection with the early government processes in England. The Boston University man will be engaged in search for evidence as to the political and governmental functions of the parish in the time of the Tudors, and its place as an institution of local government. Not only the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, but also a large number of historical sources not usually available have been opened to him in connection with this particular piece of research.

BUILDING FUND OF D. A. R. INCREASES

Cash receipts to date for the new building to be erected by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D. C., amount to \$269,908, reported Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, chairman of the fund, at a meeting of the Massachusetts state board held yesterday afternoon in Chauncy Hall.

Mrs. Magna stated that 17 D. A. R. state societies had paid their full quota for the boxes in the new auditorium and 30 had partially paid the required amounts. Massachusetts, she said, is the banner State and had paid for 61 "chapter" chairs and 35 "personal" chairs.

It was announced that the March conference will be held at the new Statler Hotel, in Boston, March 15 and 16.

BOSTON IMPORTS SHOW GOOD GAIN DURING 1926

Imports at the Port of Boston during 1926 were substantially larger than in 1925, according to statistics compiled by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and made public today.

The net tonnage of the various commodities imported in 1926 amounted to \$2,836,195 tons, compared with 2,331,758 in 1925, a gain of 504,437 tons. Some of the larger increases were as follows: Coal, 228,610 tons in 1926, against 151,503 tons in 1925; China clay, 37,009 tons, against 30,445 in 1925; pig iron and steel, 125,251 tons, against 120,523 tons; crude oil, 446,945 tons, compared with 601,130 tons; sugar, 376,806 tons, compared with 283,049; wool, 89,716 tons, compared with 72,632; and wood pulp, 177,838 tons, compared with 155,405.

The important contributions which the British colonial commerce contribute to the economic prosperity of the Great Britain were particularly emphasized, as was the necessity of developing more reciprocal trade agreements with the different parts of the Empire.

The speakers were Miss Margaret Bondfield, M. P., and an Under-Secretary of the British Government, Walter S. Tower, commercial attaché to the American Embassy in London, and at present with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; and Col. Vivian Gabriel, formerly Under-Secretary for India.

WOMEN TO AWARD MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 22 (Special)—A scholarship of \$100 will be awarded by the Worcester Woman's Club next Wednesday evening to the young musician between the ages of 15 and 23 years who wins the contest for violin or piano which is being conducted by the music department. The selections chosen will be such as will show the interpretation and technique of the musician.

The judges will be Arthur J. Bassett, Mrs. Samuel E. Winslow and J. Vernon Butler. The conditions of this scholarship are simply that it be used by the winner toward his education as a musician.

Herbert W. Gleason of Boston will speak before the club in the evening on Lafayette National Park and the Gardens of Mount Desert.

Another issue raised in the case in addition to the classification of a gasoline pump was whether a license to keep, store or sell gasoline held by an owner of a garage is conveyable along with the garage property to a purchaser, and whether a purchaser can thus acquire a valid license.

ADVERTISING AWARDS WILL BE MADE SOON
The jury to decide upon the winners of the 1926 Harvard advertising awards, the series of annual prizes established in 1923, by Edward W. Bok, following its meeting yesterday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced that it will make public the names of the winners in about three weeks.

The awards which are administered by the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, are offered to encourage merit and to improve advertising. The prizes are awarded for the best work in accordance with the jury appointed by Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard business school.

PROF. AULT LEAVES FOR RESEARCH WORK

Prof. Warren O. Ault, professor of history in the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, sailed from New York today for England where he will be engaged in research work under a fellowship from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

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PROF. ELIHU THOMSON GETS FARADAY MEDAL

Electrical Achievements for 1927 Recognized

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 22 (P)—Prof. Elihu Thomson, head of the research laboratory of the General Electric Company, has been awarded the 1927 Faraday medal by the Council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, Eng.

A cablegram to this effect has been received by Professor Thomson, who has been an honorary member of the institution for many years. The medal is awarded for notable achievements in the field of electrical engineering and for outstanding contributions to the advancement of the electrical industry.

Dr. Thomson, whose home is in Swampscott, has received medals and other awards from electrical institutions in several countries including the Grand Prix in Paris for electrical inventions; grand prize in St. Louis for electrical work; and Rumford medal.

He was awarded the first Edison medal by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the Elliott Cresson medal, John Fritz medal.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY STUDIED FROM TRADE VIEWPOINT

Importance of Colonial Commerce Emphasized at Boston Group's Meeting—Miss Bondfield, Walter S. Tower and Colonel Gabriel Outline Issues

The extent to which the needs of trade and economic expansion dictate the foreign policies of Great Britain were discussed by two speakers at a one time affiliated with the English Government, and one American, at the meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copple-Pizza today.

The important contributions which the British colonial commerce contribute to the economic prosperity of the Great Britain were particularly emphasized, as was the necessity of developing more reciprocal trade agreements with the different parts of the Empire.

The speakers were Miss Margaret Bondfield, M. P., and an Under-Secretary of the British Government, Walter S. Tower, commercial attaché to the American Embassy in London, and at present with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; and Col. Vivian Gabriel, formerly Under-Secretary for India.

Miss Bondfield presented the case from the point of view of the British Labor Party, which, she forecast, will be returned to power in England by the next elections. She contended that while trade is not the only factor in the British foreign policy, it is at present the governing factor. She said that trade policy was not the important consideration, but rather the motives of trade.

Miss Bondfield further argued for the establishment of the Indian Government upon the self-governing dominion basis, and urged that the British colonial policy should be directed to development of self government among all the colonies as rapidly as possible.

WOULD GIVE FUND TO SCHOOL
PALMER, Mass., Jan. 22 (Special)—Merrill L. Simonds Post American Legion, has asked that the \$5000 bonus refund money coming to the town be used in making a suitable approach to the new high school from Park Street to Converse Street. The post suggests that property adjoining the approach be purchased and the whole beautified to form a suitable setting for the school structure.

SEWAGE PROJECT COST IS DEBATED
Arguments to the effect that if a Neponset Valley sewer is to be built the cost should be borne by the immediate communities to be served rather than by the whole metropolitan district were submitted to the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs yesterday by Elijah Adlow, counsel for the city of Boston, and J. W. Bartlett, city solicitor for Newton.

Mr. Adlow said the project would serve only a set of local industries. Dr. George H. Bigelow, State Commissioner of Health, told the committee that the sewage from these industrial plants is a greater load of waste than the Neponset River will carry, and he recommended an extension of the metropolitan sewerage system.

GAIN REPORTED IN GAS HEATING
Lower Costs Foreseen by Necessary Board—Wide Survey Made

The number of homes in Massachusetts which use central gas heating plants increased from about 300 to about 1000 installations within the last year. It has been found by the Special Commission on Necessaries of Life in a survey whose results were announced yesterday.

Assuming that quantity production and improvements in the conversion of gas will bring about lower costs, the commission believes, according to Charles H. Adams, chairman, that the use of gas for house heating will steadily increase, particularly if the price of oil and anthracite continues to advance.

Substitute for Coal
The survey was made as a matter of following up the results of the recommendation which the commission made a year ago that householders should investigate the possibilities of gas heating in place of anthracite.

At the commission's recommendation the Legislature today repealed the "sliding scale" rate law in order better to enable the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to enter the house-heating field, and this company in the survey showed an increase from 32 installations on Aug. 1, 1926, to 177 at present.

Increased Consumption
The Worcester company's installations have grown from 34 to 91, those in Fall River from 53 to 110, and those in Haverhill from 108 to 174, and those in Lynn from 3 to 50. In Springfield, where the gain was from 22 to 70, the gas company stated that the volume of consumption had been increased in this way from about 6,000,000 cubic feet in 1925 to more than 35,000,000 in 1926.

A memorandum by the commission says that the actual cost of heating with gas has been reported to be from 50 to 100 per cent above the cost of hard coal, not taking into consideration the items of tending the fire, removing ashes, and other care. Specially constructed gas heaters are necessary for best results. One gas company reports that most of its customers are small merchants and professional men, rather than wealthy families.

BOSTON SCOTS HONOR BURNS' ANNIVERSARY
The 168th anniversary of Robert Burns was celebrated last night in the Mechanics Building by sons and daughters of Scotland and their descendants, over 5000 in number. It was also the seventy-third anniversary celebration held by the Boston Caledonian Club, said to be the oldest Caledonian club in the United States.

The hall was decorated with flags and bunting, Scottish music was rendered throughout the evening by the Boston Caledonian Club Bagpipe Band and Scottish dances were given by the Caledonian International Troupe of Highland Dancers. The principal address was by David B. Simpson Jr., chief of the Boston Caledonian Club.

MR. KOUSSEVITZKY WILL AGAIN CONDUCT
Symphony Program Includes Handel, Bach, Scriabin

Serge Koussevitzky, Russian conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has returned from his vacation and will conduct the thirteenth Saturday evening concert of the orchestra, which will be broadcast at 8:10 tonight direct from Symphony Hall in Boston, through the courtesy of W. S. Quinby of the W. S. Quinby Company.

Tonight's concert is one which should prove of great interest to lovers of the classics of Handel and Bach, for these two composers hold the feature position. In addition, the orchestra will be heard in a suite by Rouseau, which is of modern construction, and "The Poem of Ecstasy," by Scriabin, which was written about 20 years ago, before the new movement of ultra-modernism in musical composition became recognized.

Prior to program, Prof. John Patten Marshall, head of the music department of the Boston University, will discuss the Concerto Grosso of Handel, which is in the form of a dialogue between a number of the solo instruments and the string orchestra. His remarks will also include the Bach Fourth Brandenburg Concerto.

The suite by Rouseau was finished only last August. This was written especially for the Boston Symphony Orchestra and is dedicated to Mr. Koussevitzky.

During the intermission, Professor Marshall will treat the Scriabin number. In his remarks during the intermission, Professor Marshall will have the assistance at the piano of Nicolas Slonimsky, personal secretary to Mr. Koussevitzky. The illustrations in the earlier talks will be presented by Miss Marjorie Possett, violinist, and Miss Margaret Starr McLain, pianist.

PI ETA CLUB PLAY
The Pi Eta Club of Harvard announces that the title of the melodramatic musical comedy which it is to give this season is "Shoot the Works." The first performance is to be given in Cambridge on Feb. 19 at the clubhouse. Roy Booth '27 is to take the leading man part, while Howard Whittemore '29 is to take the first feminine role. Five later performances of the comedy will be given by the club.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA
Madam Sophia Toumanoff and Serge Evzeinoff, formerly of Russia, are to speak on conditions in that country at the Thursday morning meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts next week. Madam Toumanoff is to sing several songs by Russian composers and tell of the revolution as she saw it. Mr. Evzeinoff is to speak on "Russia Under Bolshevism." He is at present studying at Harvard.

Y. W. C. A. FUND NOW \$1,082,689

Several Large Gifts for Building New Quarters Are Announced

Mrs. Manning Emery, chairman for the Boston Y. W. C. A. building campaign for \$1,500,000, and Mrs. Gordon Hutchins of the board of directors, in a special meeting of the campaign committee, called to discuss details of the architects' plans of the 10-story building to be erected at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon Streets, announced that the total to date has reached \$1,082,689.54.

Mrs. William H. Robey and Mrs. John Livingston Grandin, both former presidents of the Boston Y. W. C. A., announced the receipt of a gift of \$10,000, which will for the present be anonymous. This gift brings the total receipts for November to \$24,325.

The Business Women's League, as a result of their bazaar held at Horticultural Hall in December have turned in \$1,503.37. South Shore School of Religion has given \$25. From the education department comes \$15 from one class of girls. Mrs. Robert C. Dodge, vice-chairman of the campaign organization, turned in last week an anonymous gift of \$500.

The Athletic Association, made up of girls interested in out-door and indoor sports and meeting at the Blue Triangle, 37 Huntington Avenue, has formed a campaign committee of 10. Each individual has pledged \$100 toward the fund. Monday Miss Bessie Maciver will conduct a food sale at the Blue Triangle; on Tuesday evening Miss Helen Peterson will have a bridge party.

INSURANCE RATE CUT SOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

Following a conference with officials of the New England Insurance Exchange, Mayor Edward W. Quinn, of Cambridge, announced yesterday that, aided by the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, he intends to get a 5 per cent reduction in fire insurance rates charged in that city.

Mayor Quinn said that of the 11 improvements recommended by the insurance interests preliminary to a reduction in rates being possible, most of them had been made or are being effected. He said that Cambridge can be made a second-class risk, if segregated firm alarm headquarters are secured. He said such an improvement will cost about \$130,000 and that he hoped this will be authorized.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND BLANKETS
at Special Prices

Table Linen
Special value in double Satin Damask Tablecloths and Napkins. Three beautiful designs.
Cloths, 2x2 yards, each.....\$5
Cloths, 2x2 1/2 yards, each.....\$7.50
Napkins, 22x22 inches, dozen.....\$7.50

Napkins
Good quality All-Linen Damask Napkins, assorted designs. Particularly durable quality. Size 22x22 inches. Special, per dozen.....\$5.75
50 dozen Hemstitched Damask Luncheon Napkins, excellent quality, assorted designs. Size 15x15 inches. Per dozen.....\$5

Towels
All Linen Tea Towels, with name woven through center, all hemmed ready for use. Size 22x32. Red or blue. Special price, per doz. \$4.80
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Bath Towels
Reduced
Large size White Bath Towels, all white or with colored borders, in pink, blue, gold or lavender. Size 24x48. Soft weave and very absorbent. Special price, per doz., \$9
Fine quality Bath Towels in solid colors. Blue, lavender, or green. Size 26x48. Were \$22.00. Now, per dozen.....\$15
Fine quality White Bath Towels, with striped border. Green, pink, blue or gold. Size 23x43. Now, per dozen.....\$6

Comfortables
Wool filled Comfortables, covered with best grade cambric, in dainty chintz design with plain borders, in rose, Copenhagen, gold and lavender. Size 72x78. Each.....\$10.50

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Napkins, 22x22 inches, dozen.....\$7.50

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SOVIET CHURCH GETS BLESSING

Action of Greek Orthodox Patriarch Alarms Many Owners of Property

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON.—The affairs of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem have been still further complicated by the action of the Patriarch in recently entering into relations with the so-called "Living Church" of Russia. The Soviet Government, recognizing that the Orthodox religion was still a force to be reckoned with, and desiring to have it under its own control, encouraged the establishment of the so-called "Living Church," which has been set up in opposition to the Orthodox Church of the old regime.

It is with this body that negotiations have been conducted by the Patriarch of Jerusalem. According to the Patriarch, all that has happened is that the authorities of the "Living Church" have assured him of their respect for established tradition, and have asked him for his patriarchal blessing. It is still seen no reason to withhold. This rapprochement is suspected in some quarters of having a more practical significance, in view of the questions which still remain to be finally solved as to the ownership of the Russian ecclesiastical properties in Palestine and the right of the Patriarchate to the revenues of its former properties in Russia.

Before the war, Russia was actively engaged in a policy of peaceful penetration in Palestine, the Jerusalem Patriarchate being financially dependent upon Russia, and deriving a large part of its income from Russian offerings and from the revenues of its Russian properties. The loss of Russian support as a result of the war not only deprived the Patriarchate of the political support on which it had formerly been able to rely, but placed it in serious pecuniary difficulties, so that it was eventually driven to an open confession of insolvency.

To save the Patriarchate from complete collapse the Government of Palestine took over, and still retains, the general administration of its financial affairs. Meanwhile, the Patriarchate has continued to suffer from the loss of its Russian revenues, the value of which has been estimated at about £10,000 a year; and some time ago it asked the British authorities to make representations to the Soviet Government with a view to these revenues again being placed at its disposal.

In the hope of strengthening its political position, and of finding a substitute for Russia as its protector, it sent a mission to the Kings of Jordan and Rumania, whom it invited to accept the joint protectorate of the Holy Sepulchre and of the Greek Orthodox Church in Palestine. These advances have not yet produced any tangible result, but a substitute for Russia has still to be found.

A further complication arises from the fact that the Greek Orthodox Church is in possession of landed and other property which belonged to the former Russian Empire. It is still an open question in whom the ownership now resides. The recognition by the Jerusalem Patriarchate of the "Living Church" has been interpreted in some quarters as foreshadowing a claim to this property on the part of the Soviet Government. This in turn has excited the apprehensions of the exiled Russian monarchists, who are making a counter-claim on their own account, and have appointed an agent in Palestine to watch their interests.

The questions raised by the action of the Patriarch in giving his blessing to the "Living Church" are of more than local concern, since, while the number of Greek Orthodox in Palestine is probably not more than some 50,000, the Jerusalem Patriarchate plays an important part in the life of the Greek Orthodox Church throughout the world.

STATE SCHOOL HEAD URGES FREE BOOKS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special Correspondence).—Miss Lola Randolph, who has just begun her term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a strong advocate of free textbooks for the public schools of New Mexico. She announced her intention of endeavoring to convince the 1927 Legislature that a free textbook law is feasible for this State. The lack of this law, the new superintendent deems, is responsible for many parents helping their children evade the compulsory school attendance, because they cannot afford to buy books. She favors a property tax to provide the necessary funds. She added: "The largest percentage of crimes are committed by persons who are illiterate."

LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS Robert Burns will form the subject of a lecture to be given before the New England Women's Club by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Macauley Lindsay, on Monday at 3 p. m. in Chauncy Hall. Following a club supper at 6 p. m. an illustrated lecture on Brittany is to be given by Henry J. Brown.

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REACTION AGAINST EXTREMIST POLICY

Speeches Against General Strike Warmly Received

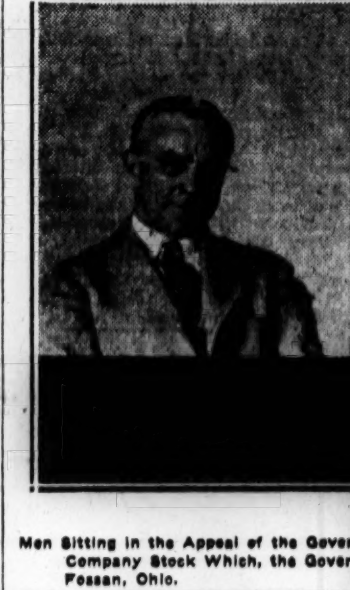
By Wireless from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the concluding stages of the discussion of the British trade union conference on the general strike there was marked evidence of a reaction against the extremist policy which the Communist Party continues desperately to foster.

S. O. Davies, the aggressive South Wales miners' leader, strongly criticized the general council for its lukewarm acceptance of the general strike policy, and declared that one chapter closed only to open an intensified preparation for the next struggle. This speech evoked no enthusiasm, but C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, struck a responsive chord by his firm expression of the view that a national sympathetic strike could never be effective and must raise an issue of civil war or revolution. While he loyally accepted his executive committee's decision last year to participate, he strongly expressed his own views of the futility of general strikes.

J. T. Brownlie, president of the patriarchal union, also emphasized the belief that a general strike must always fail.

J. R. Clynes urged that attention should now be devoted to promoting trade union unity on a new constructive policy.

Daily They Hear of Ford Company Millions



Men Sitting in the Appeal of the Government Seeking to Recover an Additional Sum Approximating \$50,000,000 From Former Minority Owners of the Ford Motor Company Stock Which the Government Asserts, Was Undervalued. Left to Right—J. J. Marquette, Washington; J. M. Sternhagen, Illinois; E. H. Van Fossan, Ohio.

ITALY ISSUES NEW LAWS FOR TEACHERS

"Fascination" of Higher Education to Be Assured

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP).—Schools, colleges and universities may be abolished by the Italian Government if their teachings inculcate disrespect for the institutions and policies of Italy's existing social system. This is provided for by decrees just published here. One measure empowers the Government to dismiss administrative magistrates whose official or personal activities or opinions are incompatible with the general political tendency of the state authorities. The decrees issued, which are intended to complete the "Fascistization" of higher education in Italy, provide four steps for the prevention of non-Fascist instruction. The first provides that persons not possessing "the requisite moral and political regularity" shall not be admitted to competitions for posts as teachers or professors. If they should happen to be admitted and should qualify they are not, however, to be appointed.

The second provision specifies that teachers assuming office shall take an oath not to hold membership in associations or parties whose activities cannot be reconciled with their duties as teachers. Third, teachers and professors in both public and private institutions may be dismissed if they show incompatibility with the Government's political tendencies. Fourth: Schools, faculties, institutes, colleges and universities may be abolished if their instruction does not respect the social order.

100 JOIN LAMB CLUB LEXINGTON, Ky. (Special Correspondence).—Owen County, Kentucky, has what is believed to be the largest boys' and girls' lamb club in the world, the junior agricultural department of the State College of Agriculture announces. It is composed of 100 youngsters who own 325 ewes and 32 registered rams. Altogether, 312 farm boys and girls are organized, owning 1471 ewes and 31 registered sires.

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Last Stockholder Tells How He Refused to "Hold Up" Ford

John Anderson Explains, in \$30,000,000 Tax Suit, How He Wrote His Own Contract, and Proved Gratitude to Man Who Aided Him

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 22 (AP).—How he wrote two documents perhaps the most significant in the history of the Ford Motor Company, formed the basis for dramatic testimony by John W. Anderson, former stockholder in the \$30,000,000 tax suit.

He related how he drew incorporation articles for the company June 18, 1903 (charging \$35 for his services) and how July 4, 1919, he wrote the contract whose signing two days later, completed the sale of minority stock to Henry Ford.

Mr. Anderson was the last minority holder to agree to sell and drew his own contract.

The Government contends that the valuation set on the stock as of March 1919 for taxation purposes in 1919 was too high.

Revising the estimate from \$9,489.34 a share to \$3,547.84 the Treasury Department has asserted a greater profit lay in its sale for \$12,500 than was taxed, claiming an additional sum approximating \$30,000,000.

Mr. Anderson had related how several attempts were made to induce him to sell and how he held out. Finally Stuart Webb showed him an

option for sale to Edsel Ford, of the stock of James Cousens. The sight of the option gave him his first inkling that the Fords were behind the purchase.

Mr. Webb gave him a contract to consider.

The next day was July 4 and I was alone in the house with the servants, the family having gone to the seashore," he said.

"I have a den on the third floor, its walls lined with books. I took the contract up there. I had a lot of things to reason out.

By which the buyer, whether Mr. Webb or Mr. Webb's principal was to be determined, should a letter from Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating the \$9,489.34 valuation for tax purposes prove not to be authentic or an official expression. Although he said on cross-examination that he had no thought that the valuation might be reversed, it has been indicated that he might have grounds for attempted recovery from Henry Ford, should the contract be upheld. I had a lot of things to reason out.

Garibaldi Denies Charge of Spying Confession, He Says, Was Obtained by Torturing Him

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP).—All persons connected with the trial of the alleged plotters of a revolt to wrest Catalonia from Spain seemed to enjoy themselves throughout the second day's proceedings with the exception of Capt. Riccio Garibaldi, grandson of the "liberator."

Captain Garibaldi was attacked from all sides as a spy who betrayed his friends and a man who, posing as an anti-Fascist, tipped off the Mussolini Government in Italy that a plot was being hatched in France against Spain, thereby bringing about its frustration and the arrest of the plotters last November.

Every witness devoted his testimony to the activities of Garibaldi, without a word against any of the others. Police witnesses testified that Garibaldi had confessed to selling out the other plotters for a great deal more than 30 pieces of silver. Police Commissioner Leluc said Garibaldi had admitted receiving money from agents of the Italian government and had complained that he was compelled to pay back 45,000 lire of it as a "rebate."

Captain Garibaldi several times jumped up and engaged in hot repartee with his accusers. He charged that the police made him confess by torturing him, and disowned part of his confession.

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PEACE IN BALKANS OBJECT OF TREATY

President of Albania Explains Pact With Italy

By Wireless

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an interview obtained by its special correspondent at Tirana with Ahmed Bey Zogu, president of the Albanian Republic, who on Nov. 27 signed the treaty of friendship with Italy. Defining the objects of the pact, Ahmed Bey Zogu stated that the treaty was advantageous to Albania.

A near countries, Italy and Albania must be friends, he said, adding, "Italy has an open door to Albania for her economic expansion and Italy's help. The pacific objects of the pact are obvious even to those who in bad faith opposed it and who will in the end realize them. The functions of the pact are the development and consolidation of peace in the Balkans. The policy of Benito Mussolini, for whom I have great admiration, is essentially pacific. I concluded the pact because I am convinced it is a guarantee of peace in the Balkans and that it will have a historical mission."

Ahmed Bey Zogu concluded by expressing the hope of transforming Tirana into the most beautiful capital in the Balkans. New plans for the city had been prepared by the famous Italian architect, Armando Brasini, who had planned the modern quarters of Rome.

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"BOW BELLS" CEASE TO RING FOR A TIME

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The famous "Bow bells" which traditionally called back Dick Whittington to become third Lord Mayor of London cannot be rung any more until they are repaired. By the same token, no more cockneys will be born.

For the saying goes that all proper cockneys must be born within the sound of "Bow bells."

The Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow, home of the "Bow bells," is closely related to Trinity Church, New York, to which it sends relics from time to time. King William III, in chartering Trinity, stipulated that it should have "the same powers and hold the same vestry, as the Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow."

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MR. SEITZ TELLS NEEDS OF PRESS

Aid to Character Education Is Outlined at Indiana Conference

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22 (Special).—"We have become a nation of button pushers, and we forget that under all this convenience is a vast servitude," declared Don C. Seitz of the Outlook editorial staff, a speaker at the third annual Indiana Character Education Conference.

"The public relies upon the clergyman, the teacher and the editor to do the things it will not do," he said. "The editor has the most difficult task in some respects. He has to coax subscribers, entertain them by all kinds of things, and he does this frequently in the dark. The cultural publication has to reach a public widely scattered but it is the saving grace in the making of American character." Mr. Seitz said that striking the popular chord has become one of the menaces in journalism.

Correlation of Programs
Advancement toward a correlation of educational programs of the schools and the churches was seen in the conference. Walter S. Athearn, dean of the school of religious education of Boston University, concluded the conference, declaring the public school teacher cannot properly teach religion as well as the regular school subjects.

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LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The famous "Bow bells" which traditionally called back Dick Whittington to become third Lord Mayor of London cannot be rung any more until they are repaired. By the same token, no more cockneys will be born.

For the saying goes that all proper cockneys must be born within the sound of "Bow bells."

The Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow, home of the "Bow bells," is closely related to Trinity Church, New York, to which it sends relics from time to time. King William III, in chartering Trinity, stipulated that it should have "the same powers and hold the same vestry, as the Church of St. Mary-Le-Bow."

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Special Feature Page

Progress in the Churches

Older Protestant Church

Officers reporting at the twentieth annual meeting of the American Waldensian Aid Society just held in the chapel of St. Nicholas Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-Eighth Street, stated that the society has just passed through the most prosperous year in its history and looks forward with joy to the opening of the new Waldensian Church at Palermo, Sicily, this Easter.

The Waldensian Church is the oldest Protestant church in the world. It was established in the twelfth century and has passed through 80 persecutions, each one leaving it stronger than before, until today it is steadily expanding and increasing its work in Italy.

The Waldensians have lived for centuries in a northern corner of the Cottian Alps bordering on France. They hold to the evangelical faith. There is no illiteracy, and, in addition to reading and writing, both Italian and French, they possess more schools in proportion to their numbers than any other rural population of Italy.

The church is aided by societies in the United States, the headquarters of which are in New York. The opening of the church at Palermo, which the society has waited for 77 years, will come into fruition this year.

At the meeting the Rev. Guido Comba, pastor of the Waldensian Church, Pomaretto, Italy, told of the progress that has been made in recent years and how the American Aid Societies are demonstrating practical friendship for the church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Everett Cobb, vice-president of the society, presided. Fred S. Goodman, general secretary, reported on various branch activities and the expansion of the work in Italy.

Religion and Russia
"That the Moscow Soviet has abandoned its attempt to force Russian people into atheism and has removed its interdict against church attendance is probably due as much to the more moderate views of the men who now exercise the supreme power as it is to any realization that the Bolshevik fight against religion was an impossible one," declares the Toronto Globe.

"Italy, the real Soviet dictator, is not a fanatic: it reports of him as true, he is not even a Bolshevik. He is an opportunist with a determination to maintain himself in power by the easiest and safest means at his command. And in doing so he is compelled to make many concessions to the Communist spirit which pervades the body through which he governs Russia. But further weakening of religion or the church he has apparently found to be unnecessary, and the new freedom of worship which has been permitted will strengthen instead of weakening his Government."

"The advantage, too, which the people have taken of the relaxation of the rules against religious liberty shows how utterly impossible of accomplishment was the attempt to deprive them of their faith. The churches once more are crowded at all services; the priests are unmolested, and the people are happier than they have been since the downfall of the Empire."

Share With Others
Designation of Jan. 23 as "Share With Others" Day was a significant development in connection with the plans for the observance of National Thrift Week, which has been promoted for several years by a large group of social, religious, industrial and educational organizations.

Business Example for Church
A new era has arrived in which the church will learn from business and business will be saved by the church, Bruce Barton told the Advertising Club of New York which has organized a committee to study the advisability of sponsoring organized publicity campaigns among religious bodies.

"Business men should not kid themselves about their sales or their finances," he said, adding that "neither should the church kid itself about its membership or its efficiency."

The church must have as much faith as business has, he declared, citing that the General Electric Company spends millions every year in its laboratories, knowing that any day a discovery may be made that may necessitate a complete change of method, and the discarding of millions of dollars' worth of machinery. "The attitude of the average church is not of similar courage," Mr. Barton warned. "It is afraid tomorrow is going to be different."

Men Who Make the Churches
"It is the anonymous men who really guide and guard the destinies of American journalism; and they get all their need of praise from each other," declares Don Marquis in the Yale Review. We wonder whether the "anonymous men" do not guide in the last analysis, the destinies of the church. As in journalism, the "special writer" has his precarious fame and rewards, but the anonymous reporters, editors, and composing-room workers really are the solid base on which the paper rests, so the church also cannot depend upon its specially gifted writers and speakers beyond a certain point.

There must be a great commonwealth of anonymous believers and workers who stand behind the purpose of the church, whoever may be its ministers, and whatever may be its present state. And, just as in journalism, the faithful worker's praise really comes from "those who know" and those who are on the same road, so the underlying strength of the church must therefore lie in the strength of its anonymous legions who value and cherish each other's achievements. Real leadership should not draw itself away from the great body of Christians, but glory in giving more skilled articulation to its potential strength. —The Congregationalist.

Home Rule for Anglicans
A home rule movement has grown up in the Anglican Church, and the Australian General Synod has taken the final step in the direction of complete self-government. This brings the Australian Church into line with the churches of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, and the present Episcopal

Firemen Hold Sunday School

Starting with a dozen members, the Sunday School class for firemen in Greensboro, N. C., now has nearly 200 members. Not only are the firemen members but also their wives, and each member is expected to bring a friend every Sunday. They permit nothing to interfere except the fire alarm. Since the class was formed a few months ago, there have been few alarms during the sessions.

Organ Has 6000 Pipes

An organ having 6000 pipes and 74 stops has been dedicated in St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Munich, Germany. The church council has arranged to give recitals of church music on the new organ every other Saturday evening. This practice is similar to that of the famous boys' choir whose Saturday afternoon concerts have for centuries been given in St. Thomas Lutheran Church in Leipzig.

Maori Chapel Under Way

A Maori chapel, being built in connection with Te Waiopouamu College, Christ Church, New Zealand, will be strictly Maori art and culture.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss took the little kitten over to Joan's house today and told him that was to be his new home.

And before he left they had a great time trying to decide on a name for him.

Several times I thought they had found just what they wanted, but a moment later they would say, 'No, that won't do, and then think of some more.'

All of which wasn't very exciting to me and finally I persuaded the Boss to go for a hike.

Couldn't make him forget about the name business, though, and every now and then he would say, 'That's a good one!' and stop and write something in his little notebook.

In the Lighter Vein

SENSITIVE
A new thermometer is so sensitive that it registers heat to the one-thousandth part of a degree. If taken from outside and warmed by a railway waiting-room fire, the instrument is said to waver perceptibly. —Humorist.



Fond Mother (to unsuccessful author with rejected MS.): "Why don't you write plays like Barrie? I'm sure you'd do better."

THAT'S ALL
"Why, what in the world happened to the eggs, Junior?"
"Oh, I dropped them, Mother, but," he continued hopefully, "I only dropped them once."

A SATURDAY NIGHT
Pastor (looking up from his newspaper): "I say, Jim, what is the Order of the Bath?"
Nestor (embracing the opportunity): "Well, as I have experienced it, it's first the water's too hot, then it's too cold; then you're short a towel; then you step on the soap, and, finally, the telephone bell rings!" —Kansas City Star.

STATION W-A-S-H
Radio Fan: "I ought to be tuned in, but I can get it as a flapping sound."
His Wife: "No wonder. The people upstairs are using our aerial for a clothesline." —Kansas City Star.

WHAT'S THE USE?
Uncle: "You should work and earn money."
Boy: "But what do I want with money?"
Uncle: "Why, save and be independent, and then you won't have to work."
Boy: "But I don't have to work now." —Raleigh News and Observer.

THE MONITOR READER

1. How did a woman furnish a bedroom for \$30?—Household Page.
2. Who is the "shipping king" of the world?—Editorial.
3. What is Mussolini's salary?—World's Press.
4. What, to Viscount Grey, is the quality which most helped the English race?—Week in London.
5. Why should admirals not be sent to a disarmament parley?—What They Are Saying.
6. How should you make cornflake macaroons?—Household Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

land, will be strictly Maori art, expressing the best in Maori art and culture.

Golden Jubilee
The fiftieth anniversary of the First Unitarian Church in Budapest has just been celebrated.

Endeavorers Run Barber Shop

A Christian Endeavor Society in Bishnupur, India, raises money to carry on the work of the society by operating a barber shop. This is significant because in India this trade is considered low-caste.

What They Are Saying

DR. J. B. BAILLIE: "The history of medicine is strewn with the wrecks of abandoned theories."

IVOR J. ROBERTSON: "There is no fun in the world like achieving the impossible."

HILAIRE BELLOC: "One of my great regrets is that there are not enough places left in the world for imaginary adventures."

BENITO MUSSOLINI: "There are no blades made that can stand more than one shave on my beard."

LORD DEWAR: "Many a bachelorship has been wrecked on a permanent wave."

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES: "The great antagonist of good work is lack of interest in the task and dislike of uniformity."

H. A. L. FISHER: "Has not the time come when we should consider whether all examinations, from the school certificate upward, have not become too hard?"

Press of the World

NEATNESS AND ORDER

Evansville Journal: One of the first things taught in Boston University's new course for prospective brides is that they should be "orderly but not neat."

Here is a distinction that deserves a little elucidation. Neatness is a fine quality as long as it isn't overdone. The neatness which the matrimonial students are advised against is the old-fashioned sort, still found in occasional homes, which insists on everything being so spick-and-span that people are afraid to touch or use it.

Men can usually understand and sympathize with order, whether they practice it or not. But the neatness which puts a "tidy" on the back of every chair and regards any displacement of it as a tragedy, that is something which a normal man dislikes from the bottom of his heart.

Ohio State Journal: When there's something we don't explain very satisfactorily we say it's too well established to need explanation.

MISSION OF THE MOVIE

London Daily News: The cinema in the lonely hamlet and the teeming slum might have had an influence synonymous with the parish church of the Middle Ages. Instead, it has been steadily falling into the position of the circus in the Rome of the decline. But there is still a hope. There have been in the last few months significant signs that men working within the cinema industry are not satisfied with their handiwork, and are prepared to make some amends.

Arkansas Gazette: Big movie company employs a "comedy detective" to guard against misplaced punctuation in the subtitles. Somewhere or later they'll get round to hiring someone to replace the plot, if any, when it drops out of the action.

Sunset Stories

The Unexpected Guest

MISS ALLISON thought of it suddenly as she stood by the window of the little schoolhouse at the crossroads, watching some birds searching for food in the deep snow outside.

"Their dinner table is all covered up," she said to Robert who stood beside her. "I think we shall have to spread another for them."

So she talked to Miss Payne, who was the other teacher in the little schoolhouse, and Miss Payne asked some of the bigger boys to help, and it wasn't long before a wide firm shelf was nailed to the ledge outside Miss Allison's window.

The children scattered crumbs



"We Will Watch Closely This Time," said Miss Allen, "and see if we can tell where he goes."

from their lunches on the shelf and on the ground beneath it and waited for the birds to find them. They were timid at first, but in a day or two they learned to know that was nothing to fear and as soon as the crumbs were placed, would flutter about in great joy picking them up. One day, one of the boys brought a bag of wheat and cracked corn to school and some of that was scattered, too. The birds were delighted, so after that the grain formed part of the daily feast.

One snowy morning, just as the class in reading was starting to re-

cite, there was suddenly a great commotion on the shelf outside the window. The birds flew in every direction and a noisy chattering was heard which was not at all like the voices of the birds.

Everybody looked toward the window, and there in the middle of the shelf was a saucy chipmunk, sitting up on his hind legs with a grain of corn in his front paws, scolding the birds and nibbling the corn turn and turn about.

The children laughed aloud, and at the sudden sound, the chipmunk dropped his corn and disappeared. Where he went no one could see. He dropped to the ground and then was gone. Twice during the morning the same thing happened. Then came recess and there was the chipmunk for the third time.

"We will watch closely this time," said Miss Allison, "and see if we can tell where he goes."

They gathered by the window, then a sudden sound and he was gone. But the children were nearer this time, and one pair of sharp eyes saw where he went. "There he is," cried Robert, excitedly pointing. There was a great drift which started almost directly below the feeding shelf and extended across the yard ten feet or more to the foot of a great pine tree. "He's sitting in a little hole right close to the ground, in that drift."

"Oh I see him, I see him," cried several voices as they caught sight of a tiny head with sharp ears and bright eyes, peering out of a round hole in the side of a drift of snow. Even as they spoke the head disappeared and almost at the same moment, Miss Allison called out as excitedly as any of them, "There he is, on top of the drift over by the tree."

Some of the children saw him as he leaped from the snow to the trunk of the tree and scampered up out of sight among the branches.

"He has a tunnel under the snow," said Miss Allison, and a little later, they all went out to see. Sure enough there was the round hole at one end of the drift where they had seen him looking out, and there was another round hole in the other end of the drift, close to the tree where the chipmunk lived, and through the tunnel beneath the snow he went and came no matter what the weather.

He visited the feeding shelf often after that, and the birds learned not to be afraid of him. There was plenty of food for all, so they waited near by while he ate his fill, and then returned and finished their meal.

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RADIO

A Few Radio Notables



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IL TROVATORE IS NEXT CHAIN OPERA FEATURE

Last Act Is to Go On Air Sung by Chicago Civic Opera Company

Radio listeners will be the first people aside from guarantors of the Chicago Civic Opera Company to hear one of the gala performances presented once each year in the Auditorium in Chicago. In the past, only sustaining patrons of the Civic Opera have listened to these annual special productions, but this year the rule will be broken to allow the last act of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" to be broadcast direct from the stage of the Auditorium by 25 stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Red and Blue Networks, beginning at 10:30 p. m. eastern standard time (9:30 central time) on Friday, Jan. 28. The transmission is the second experimental broadcast sponsored by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company to decide whether a regular schedule of these events will be put on the air next season.

The music will be sent over special circuits from the control board in the Auditorium to New York and distributed to the following stations: WJAZ, New York; WGBH, Boston; WJAZ, Providence; WGBH, Portland, Me.; WGY, Schenectady; WGBH, Buffalo; WTAQ, Worcester; WGBH, Philadelphia; WNCN, Washington; WHAS, Louisville; WJAZ, Atlanta; WJAZ, Nashville; WJAZ, Cincinnati; WTAM, Cleveland; WJAZ, Kansas City; WJAZ, St. Louis; WJAZ, Detroit; WJAZ, Davenport; WJAZ, Minneapolis; WJAZ, St. Paul; WJAZ, Kansas City.

William J. Cross, the announcer who handled the verbal portion of the "Garden Scene" from "Faust," which was broadcast from the stage of the Auditorium last night, will be at the microphone for the transmission of "Il Trovatore." The same general pick-up arrangement which made "Faust" the most successful broadcast of its kind to date, will be utilized with the production of some of the most important scenes of the action of the opera.

The leading roles in "Il Trovatore" have been assigned to Claudio Muzio (Leonora), Arnold Lind (Manrico), Richard Bonelli (Count di Luna), and Cyrena Van Gordon, Chicago's own mezzo soprano (Azucena).

"Il Trovatore" is particularly well suited to radio broadcasting. The music is extraordinarily vivid, portraying in itself without words the emotions of the principals and the action of the plot. It is expected that this fact, combined with the balance made possible by the special pick-up system developed and installed by National Broadcasting Company engineers will make the coming opera broadcast an even greater musical event than the transmission of "Faust."

Proper balance of the "Il Trovatore" music presents a more difficult problem than that involved in the "Faust" broadcast, but the experience gained by the engineers during two weeks of almost constant experimentation in the Auditorium indicates that the 15 separate microphone channels, each consisting of one or more microphones, and the elaborate mixing panel will provide plenty of flexibility, and that every portion of the finished production will bear its proper relation to the whole.

HUSBAND AND WIFE JOIN BAR
WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative John J. Kindred (D.) and his wife, both of Astoria, N. J., have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. They were presented on the motion of William J. Sears (D.), Representative from Florida. Mr. Kindred and his wife, who is a graduate of Vassar, studied law together after they were married.

AT THE recent convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York City many of the notables of radio were gathered together. Perhaps at no other time is so much real radio talent gathered together under one roof. Try as he would the photographer could not get all the principals together for a single picture. Starting off to get a new member or two for his group he would come back and find that a couple of others had strayed away in an abstract discussion of the recent activities of "Ed" and "Mun." Giving up in despair, he finally took the accompanying photograph, which was the largest single group he could keep together. They are as follows, reading from left to right: Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia University; R. E. Marriot, John V. L. Hogan, Ralph Bown, Donald McNeil, W. F. Hubler, treasurer of the Institute and sponsor of the AmerTran products; J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards; and Dr. R. F. W. Alexander, who gave an interesting talk on motion picture and television possibilities.

ENGLAND HEARS WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—All long distance records for CNRW, the Canadian National Railways radiocasting station at Winnipeg, were broken on Nov. 20, when the station was heard by a resident of Liverpool, Eng. A letter has just been received by R. H. Roberts, announcer at CNRW, in which the writer identifies parts of the program which he was able to hear. He picked up one item at 4:40 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 21, which was broadcast from the station at Winnipeg, 9:30 a. m. on the evening of Nov. 20. Hitherto Hawaii, has been the most distant point at which CNRW has been heard.

RADIO APPROPRIATION CUT
WASHINGTON—The appropriation for the work of the radio section of the Department of Commerce will be less for the coming fiscal year than it is at the present time unless the Senate allows more money than is apparently to be allowed by the House. At the present time the appropriation for the work of the radio section is \$385,000, while the recommendation for next year is \$320,000. Of course, if the present session of Congress passes any radio legislation which increases the work of the division, a deficiency appropriation will have to be made.

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features
FOR MONDAY, JAN. 24
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRW, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—Organ recital. 11—Dance program.
WGBH, Portland, Me. (354 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 9—WEAF "Gypsies," opera.
WGBH, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Book talk. 8:30—From New York, "Harvesters." "Gypsies." 10:05—Dance music.
WGBH, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (355 Meters)
8 p. m.—WJZ, Plantation Serenade. 8:30—Staley Trio. 9—Aleppo Drum Corps of Shriners' Band. 9:30—WJZ, light opera.
WJZ, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Monday Merrimakers. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Theater. 9—Musical program. 10—Entertainers. 11—Organ; Telephone Night.
WMAE, Buffalo, N. Y. (384 Meters)
8 p. m.—Band concert. 9—Musical program.
WGBH, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—WEAF, "Harvesters." 9—Dance program. 11—Dance music; Organ.
WMAE, Troy, N. Y. (384 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lawrence Trio, violin and piano, with Mrs. William Lawrence, soprano. 9:30—Dance program. 11—Dance program.
WEAF, New York City, (485 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Columbia University House of Music. 8—Music. 8:15—You Read This. 8:30—Harvesters. "Gypsies." 10—WEAF Grand Opera party. 11—Dance program.
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—John B. Kennedy. 8—Boys. 8:30—Dance program. 9—South of Mason Dixon line. 9:30—Dance program. 10—Fair orchestra. 10:30—Smith, pianist. 11—Musical program.
WMAE, New York City (345 Meters)
8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif., under the joint auspices of Christian Science churches of Los Angeles.
WGBH, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert. 8:30—Pamela Powers. 9:30—Studio program.
WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (355 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program. 9—WMAE.

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Instrumental program. 9:15—Studio theater program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNRW, Vancouver, B. C. (301 Meters)
10 p. m.—Dance music program.
KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Chamber of Commerce program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Dance program. 11—KPO variety hour.
KXN, Hollywood, Calif. (357 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dance music program. 10—Pasture program. 11—Dance music program.
KMTN, Hollywood, Calif. (378 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dance music program. 9:30—Trio. 10 to 11—Dance music program.
KFI, Los Angeles, Calif. (467 Meters)
12:10 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., at the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif., under the joint auspices of Christian Science churches of Los Angeles.
KRON, Long Beach, Calif. (325 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Texas Cowboys' duet. 8:30—Weekly Song Cycle. 10—Dance program.
KPN, Pasadena, Calif. (315 Meters)
8 to 9:15 p. m.—Concert program.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES
The Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., will lecture in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 24, at 12:10 p. m. Pacific standard time, under the joint auspices of Christian Science Churches of Los Angeles. KFI will broadcast this lecture on 467 meters wavelength.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Mich., will lecture at First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Jan. 24, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, under the joint auspices of Christian Science Churches and Societies of Greater New York. WJAZ will broadcast this lecture on 341 meters wavelength.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Charles W. Robbins, Providence, R. I.
P. E. Rhodes, Tunbridge Wells, Eng.
Mrs. W. C. Aulepp Jr., Webster Groves, Mo.
W. C. Aulepp Jr., Webster Groves, Mo.
Mrs. Rose Trainer, Central Falls, R. I.

\$1850 FOR POE MANUSCRIPT
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—At the final session of the John H. Gundlach sale of autograph and document collections just held at the American Art Galleries here, a top price of \$1850 was paid by the Rosenberg Company for the original autograph manuscript of a nine-line unpublished poem by Edgar Allan Poe, formerly in the possession of William Nelson of Paterson, N. J. The sale brought a total of \$45,458.

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Sunny Hours at Night

Long Beach, Calif.
Special Correspondence

THEIR friendship began in an unusual way. The big fellow with the cheerful smile and twinkling eye, riding in his wheelchair, with a stout pair of crutches alongside, was waiting at the corner for the traffic to clear away, when a blind man bumped into the rear of his chair, and cheerily said, "Excuse me, Mr. Brown."

The big man said in pleasant response, "I'm not Mr. Brown; my name is Elliott." The blind man said, "I beg your pardon, I thought you were my friend Brown who travels in a chair."

The men clasped hands in a firm grasp, and visited for a few moments, then each went his own way, but not until Mr. Elliott had invited Mr. Bright, the blind man, to call and see him some time soon.

A few weeks later the invitation was accepted, and Mr. Bright found his way all right. As if by prearrangement, their conversation, after friendly greetings were exchanged, was based on their many blessings.

Both had risen so far above their seeming handicaps that they were not mentioned until their parting, when Mr. Bright said:

"I think I have it all over you, Mr. Elliott. You know that when it is cold and you want to go to bed and read and you want the bedclothes tucked tight, your arms soon get cold, and you have to turn off the light and stop reading. But with me, I can cover up snugly with my Braille book under the covers and read as long as I choose."

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RADIO BRINGING GRAND OPERA TO AUDIENCES OF MILLIONS

Walter Damrosch Foresees Coming of "Golden Day" in Musical Appreciation as He "Listens In" at New York Home to Radiocast From Chicago

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Opera-radio will increase the musical audience in the United States by millions in the opinion of Walter Damrosch, for 48 years conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra. At the close of one of the most remarkable evenings of his life, he had ever spent in his home, the conductor said:

"The nation-wide broadcasting of an entire act of Gounod's 'Faust,' in such an excellent fashion as I heard it in my New York studio last night, is of satisfactory significance."

"It means the making available of good music to millions. It is an answer to those artists who talk against the radio."

"America, in fact, through the radio may actually be entering a golden day of musical appreciation."

Seated in his music room in East Sixty-first Street, Mr. Damrosch occupies a new role. The baton with which he has directed for nearly two generations being laid on research and on the co-operation of college placement bureaus and business organizations. Among those taking part were: Johnson O'Connor, General Electric Company; M. S. Viteles, University of Pennsylvania; P. K. Daniels and Marion Billis, Elina Life Insurance Company; O. W. Eshbach, American Telegraph & Telephone Company; A. T. Poffenberger, Columbia University; Elizabeth Snell, Stanford University; A. A. Potter, East Perdue University; J. H. Bates, Harvard Graduate School of Business; E. B. Roberts, Westinghouse Electric Company; C. R. Dooley, Standard Oil Company; and G. M. Shepherd, Kissel, Kinnicutt Company.

CHICAGO (AP)—One hour of opera, sent on the largest chain of radiocasting stations ever hooked together was heard from the Auditorium "Faust" here, during the presentation of the second act of "Faust" by the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

The mechanics of the feat did not concern the audience, a multiple system of microphones being cleverly arranged and concealed in the footlight box, in wings, and files of the stage and in scenery. The system was operated from a switchboard concealed in the back and beneath the stage, and was set in operation by Mayor William M. Dever, who threw a switch coupling up more than 25 stations and their subsequent chains which extended the length and breadth of the country.

CONFERENCE SEEKS TO PLACE WORKERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Helping workers to find their right places for their own, as well as for their employers', benefit is the purpose of the Personnel Research Federation recently in conference here.

Besides giving employment representatives an opportunity to become better acquainted with one another's methods, it was hoped to help in personnel work by the interchange of ideas and programs, emphasis being laid on research and on the co-operation of college placement bureaus and business organizations.

Among those taking part were: Johnson O'Connor, General Electric Company; M. S. Viteles, University of Pennsylvania; P. K. Daniels and Marion Billis, Elina Life Insurance Company; O. W. Eshbach, American Telegraph & Telephone Company; A. T. Poffenberger, Columbia University; Elizabeth Snell, Stanford University; A. A. Potter, East Perdue University; J. H. Bates, Harvard Graduate School of Business; E. B. Roberts, Westinghouse Electric Company; C. R. Dooley, Standard Oil Company; and G. M. Shepherd, Kissel, Kinnicutt Company.

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"Can I take you for lunch somewhere?"
"Sure, but I don't know as I can tell you. Let's you and I meet at about noon."

Does your English embarrass or betray you?
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You cannot afford not to know your own language.

Do You Say—
in "wixxy" for inquiry, address for address, coupon for coupon, presiding for precedence, conversant for conversant, epitome for epitome, acclimated for acclimated, program for program, hydric for hydric, all as for all as, oleomargarine for oleomargarine, grimmy for grimmy, comparable for comparable?

Can You Pronounce Foreign Words Like—
—Masseuse, cello, bourgeois, lingerie, décolleté, faux pas, hors d'œuvre, maraschino, Fascisti, Bolshevik, Reichstag, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thais, Paderewski, Ysaye, Nazimova, Galli-Curci, Goethe?

Do You Know When To Use—
—sits or sets, laying or lying, frank or fers, drank or drunk, who or whom, I or me, lunch or luncheon; affect or effect, council, counsel or consul, practical or practicable, admittance or admission, shall or will?

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Shawls of Kashmir and Paisley Copies

By EDNA SPRINGER PAINE

FEW people realize the decorative value of grandmother's Paisley or India shawl. You may not be one of those who lack appreciation and understanding of its possibilities. If you are, I suggest that, after reading this article, you bring from your attic your own grandmother's shawl, so carefully wrapped up against the moths, and see if you can make it contribute to the decoration of your home.

If you have inherited none, neither Paisley nor India, and you are interested in securing one, you may be happy to learn that they can be purchased for relatively small sums. This is without doubt due to the fact that as yet collectors of antiques in general pass by these treasures, ignorant of their artistic value. Another interesting fact is that very little difference is found between the prices of the India and the Paisley, the latter being a clever imitation of the former. This was explained to me by a dealer in Philadelphia, who said that most people, not knowing the difference, call them all Paisley, and are as well content to have one as the other.

In order that you may be able to appraise them with a more discriminating eye, you may desire to know something in brief about the history of both kinds and a few of their essential differences.

How Kashmir and Paisley Differ

The word shawl itself is of Oriental origin, derived from the Persian and Hindoo word "shāl." Bokhara was probably the most ancient seat of this weaving industry, but as the Bokhara shawls seldom found their way to America or even to England, few of us can hope to possess one of these. Those from Kashmir and from Punjab did find their way into this country. In Kashmir three distinct types were made: woven, embroidered and patchwork. The last kinds, of slight consequence, were seldom exported to this country. The embroidered ones, less durable, are not often found today. It is upon the woven ones of Kashmir that we may center our attention here. Some of these were made from the wool of the broad-tailed Persian sheep. The better ones, however, were made from the fine, downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the small Tibet goat, raised in the cold, dry atmosphere of the Tibetan table-lands. Each goat yields annually about two pounds of woolly hair. One-half of this, too coarse to be suitable for shawl weaving, was utilized in the making of such coarser articles as carpets. It is said that 12 hours of labor were required for one person to separate a single ounce of the soft, downy wool from the coarser hair, one shawl requiring the down of seven or more goats. The primitive Indian looms were of the rudest construction. The warp was supported by two sticks, and the wool was worked entirely by hand. By this slow and tedious process it required two years for 30 or 40 shawls to be made. Before the shawl reached the purchaser, the price had been increased 50 per cent by taxation.

European ladies were indebted to Napoleon and the officers of his army, at the time of their struggle with the English in Egypt in 1798, for the introduction of these garments into the West. The officers sent home rare Indian, Turkish and Persian shawls as presents to their wives and friends. Madame Gaudin of Paris was the first to wear one of them and thus create the vogue

which soon led to clever manufactured imitations of the Oriental originals.

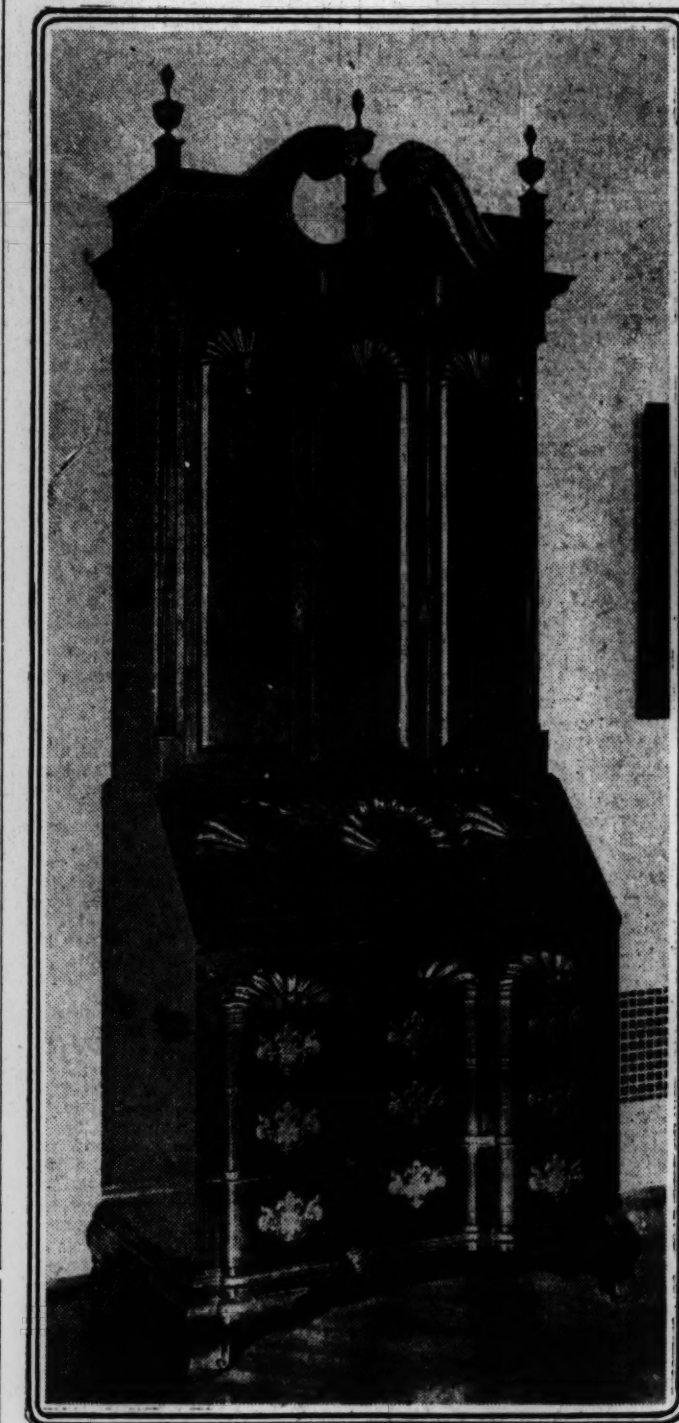
Manufacturers of Edinburgh, Norwich, Paisley and Glasgow later engaged in the new industry. The Queen and many of the court ladies graciously lent their Oriental shawls to some of the leading manufacturers to copy. So carefully was this copying done that it sometimes required four months to draw a pattern, and a week to weave it on an English loom.

Up to 1830, the Paisley manufacturers imported their yarn from France. So expensive was this that they eventually adopted a yarn made in Bradford from German and Australian wool. This was coarser but of good quality and much cheaper.

Finally Paisley and Bradford united their forces, making a shawl, the center of which was a Yorkshire cloth, usually plain white or dyed red, to which was sewed a cashmere (as the English spelled it) style border designed and woven in Paisley.

Their Decorative Possibilities

If you are the fortunate possessor of one or more of these shawls, either Cashmere or Paisley, bring it forth from its careful hiding place and use its beauties to delight the eyes of your family and your friends. A particularly lovely one may be used with fine decorative effect to fill a large wall space, if you desire, or may be brought to bear on the fabric itself, it may be carefully sewed to a firm muslin background or foundation, through which you will feel no hesitation in driving tacks. Shawls may be used also as hangings for doorless closets, but to little advantage as the many folds detract from charm. I have seen one used for a couch cover, but most people find them too highly to subject them to such hard wear. Spread over a grand piano the whole design may be fully enjoyed. In my own living-room I use a rich India shawl of reds, blues and greens, folded over the back of a chair standing in front of an ebony bookcase filled with handsomely bound books in many of the same colors. In this same panel, above the bookcase, are two fine oil paintings. The India shawl adds immensely to the whole effect, and makes a panel of great charm. On



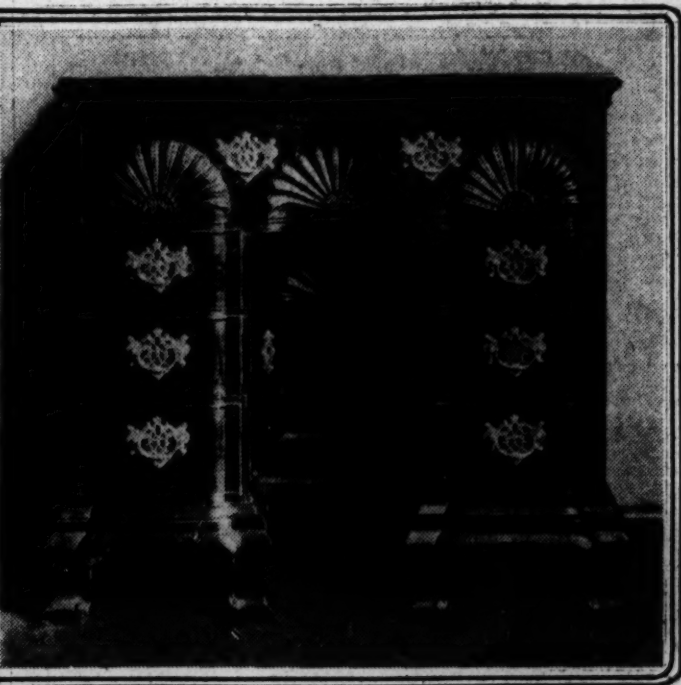
THE "BROWN AND IVES" SECRETARY DESK, MADE FOR JOSEPH BROWN.

The End of Sandwich Glass Making

TWO unions existed in the Sandwich glass works, the blowers' and the cutters'. The national headquarters proposed a combination, a thing difficult to accomplish, because of the conflicting apprentice rules in force in the two groups.

The company did not favor the idea and stated that if the new plan with its revised apprentice rules were adopted, the business would shut down for good. In spite of this opposition the one-union scheme went through. Then the company carried out its promise. Never again were the furnaces heated after the free were drawn on Jan. 1, 1883.

The item, four white chairs, excites our curiosity and we are unable to define positively the sense in which the word white is used. It is hardly believable as the color which they were painted. Some old cabinetmakers we know use the expression "in the white" as describing the state of



KNEE-HOLE DESK, OWNED BY MISS MARY POTTER OF KINGSTON, R. I., MADE FOR ONE OF HER ANCESTORS.

A Distinctive American Style

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A FEW weeks ago we called attention to an exhibition of a few assuredly authentic pieces from the hands of John Goddard of Newport, R. I., being shown at the Rhode Island School of Design through this month. These are sufficiently important to have attracted a large number of visitors, many from considerable distance. Although but seven articles are there, three of these being secretary desks and two knee-hole dressing tables, there is sufficient difference in details of design, to give opportunity for learning much of the distinctive characteristics of this famous cabinetmaker's work.

We would like to know more of John Goddard and the other products of his shop than have so far been discovered. For the most reliable and complete available data we are indebted to the careful and thorough study of Luke Vincent Lockwood, as it appears in the first volume of the last edition of his "Colonial Furniture." Here we learn that this craftsman lived in Newport from 1724 to 1784. The advertisement of Goddard and Engle, cabinetmakers, appeared in a Providence newspaper in 1782 and Mr. Lockwood suggests that the first named of these partners may



A GODDARD HIGH-BOY

have been a son of John Goddard. To one who wishes to study in detail the subject of block-front furniture we know of no better source than the book and the exhibition referred to, supplemented with study of other Goddard pieces in the Pendleton collection connected with the Rhode Island School of Design.

Differing only in minor details and in height, we picture two of the secretary-desks, or cabinet-top scrupulously as they are variously called. The upper one, shown on a larger scale, was originally made for Joseph Brown of the family who established Brown University. Comparing it with the one shown in smaller scale, we notice a marked difference in the height of the upper section. Just above the slant desk lid are two slides which may be pulled out and carry candlesticks. These are lacking in the higher piece, which in turn

Unusual!! Blue and White Homespun Coverlid (Masonic Emblems) DOWN THE LANE (An Ancient Landmark) TO THE Cock O' The Walk Antique Shop 8 Boylston Place, Boston (Opp. the Common) DERBY'S Concord, New Hampshire English and American Antiques TWO SHOW ROOMS Headquarters, 24 Warren Street

ANTIQUE Vera Chase Morris 434 Post Street San Francisco

A Bit of Old France

New York Special Correspondence
A LITTLE glimpse of the France of Louis XVI, son of the Louis who was affectionately called "The Well-Beloved," and grandson of Louis, "the Grand," has just been brought to Fifth Avenue and is to be seen in the Wildenstein Galleries at No. 647. It is in the form of a dainty French room of 150 years ago—just such a room as the king and his consort, Marie Antoinette, had at the Trianon.

For Those Who Would Read

Various inquiries indicate that many would like to know what are some of the more desirable books on the different subjects that interest collectors. Books are written in some cases for beginners, in others for the experienced. One author deals with many topics, another with few or one. A book may be easy reading and entertaining, or heavy and technical. Some writers are thoroughly informed and reliable, others are less so. Hence the problem.

Naturally we have become acquainted with many of these books and have also learned what the public thinks of them. As a help to those who may wish it we will give occasional descriptions of some of those that are well thought of by many readers. The mention of any particular work does not necessarily mean it is the best in its class, neither does the omission of one indicate that it is not desirable. In the preface to her little book, entitled "Antiques," Sarah M. Lockwood says: "It is just a primer of ABC's, with pictures and stories to help fix the facts in our memories and to lay the foundation in a comfortable, workable way for an agreeable acquaintance with American antiques." Writing in a breezy and friendly way, the author considers, in the manner indicated by the above quotation, the subjects of furniture, glass, pewter, hardware, needlework, quilts and other subjects. Doubleday Page & Company are the publishers and the price is \$3.50.

To one who wishes to learn only of furniture and the main features that mark the styles of different periods, the "Handbook of Furniture Styles" by Walter A. Dyer may be mentioned as a simple and brief work on the subject. To quote from Mr. Dyer's preface, "The average American likes a quick and easy path to knowledge, but this is not the way to become familiar with the essentials of historic furniture styles. It must not be expected that this handbook will supply that education in tabloid form. The chapters are intended rather to serve as a sort of primer to the complete study."

Mr. Dyer traces the origin of furniture styles from their beginning in the Italian Renaissance—1400 to 1800. The spread of this movement to France and to other countries of Europe is outlined. Later developments and distinctive forms appearing in France and England and finally in America are explained and illustrated. This brief book has 150 pages, was published by the Century Company in 1918, and the price is \$2.

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"Given to My Daughter Comfort Haskal"

JUST what in these days a father's gift might be to his daughter about to be married, would depend on his taste. If he were a fairly prosperous perhaps the young lady would receive a chummy roadster or a few good bonds. If he were a collector he might be fitted out fully or in part with fine old furniture, china and rugs.

A century and a half ago the practical and generous parent frequently provided the young bride with a household equipment that was called her setting-out. Not until recently has such a list come to our attention and for it we are indebted to Mrs. Newton, who runs the snug Cock o' the Walk antique shop in the blind alley of Boylston Place, opposite Boston Common. Here it is, in the spelling of the original.

Hardwick April the twenty 26 1782 an account of the articles of House Furniture given to my Daughter Comfort Haskal

one Round table	2 8 0
one Square table	0 6 0
one Case of High Chest with	2 14 0
Draws	0 6 0
one great chair	0 6 0
four white chairs	0 12 0
four Red chairs	0 12 0
two tubes	0 12 0
one churn	0 6 0
two pots	0 4 0
ten sheets	2 8 0
four pair of pillowcases	2 10 0
one Blanket	0 6 0
one Bed Quilt	1 12 0
one Civerlet	0 6 0
one feather Bed and under Bed	3 4 0
one Bed of Pillows and fethers	0 18 0
table Lining	0 10 0
two Bedsteads	0 12 0
one foot wheal	0 6 0
one wooling wheal	0 4 0
one Brass Kettle and Kookskiron	0 8 0
one iron Kettle	0 3 0
one iron pot and one skillet	0 7 8
one case of knives and forks	0 6 0
one fire shovel and one pair	1 2 0
tongues and one toring Iron	1 2 0
six putter plates	0 8 0
ten putter plates	0 13 4
two putter poringers one three	0 8 0
one pint Cup and one pint Cup	0 6 0
one tin Dipper	0 6 0
curtains and valances	0 10 0
two milk pans two pooling pots	0 4 0
one rug and one Boald	0 10 0
one slider	0 4 0
six pooling spoons and four	0 6 0
putter spoons	0 1 6
one Bred trough one Butter tub	0 6 0
one Cow and Calf	5 0 0

By Abraham Knowlton

fit for domestic needs in early America. It was evidently meant to furnish two bedrooms and a kitchen, for we find two bedsteads with a corresponding number of beds. The bedding seems a little scanty though, for there are included one each, blanket, quilt and coverlet. Sheets and pillow slips are more liberally

supplied, there being 10 of the first and eight of the second. It must have been a pretty good round table to be priced at £14.0. We have not going prices at the time, but would not be surprised to learn that this was a gateleg. A peculiar hint is given us by associating the third item and the last—the high chest of drawers and the set of drawer trimmings. We believe trimming means brass handles and escutcheons. This suggests that such pieces of furniture sometimes left the maker's hands with no convenient means of opening the drawers. It is a condition which we have met in several cases on finding similar chests with no handles and without marks showing that any were ever on them.

Presumably this list includes what was considered a fairly complete out-

script. These 20 pieces, plus a three-pint basin, must have made a pretty display. The six spoons of plooktin we venture to guess were block tin, something better than pewter, in which the tin was mixed with brass, lead or other metal. On the whole, this father's, and of course mother's, gift to a daughter 140 years ago is a happy sidelight on the American customs and home life then prevailing. We can imagine easily the young wife's satisfaction and wholesome pride in a setting-out such as this. It provided not only the necessities of home life and its spinning of flax and wool, but the required furnishings for the entertainment of relatives and friends at the fireside, at the table, and in bed-chamber. C. G. B.

THE HOME FORUM

Did Shakespeare Have a Hand in "Pericles"?

SOME few weeks ago there appeared upon this page an article in which I expressed the opinion that Shakespeare, when writing "The Tempest," had "Pericles" in thought, and based his play, to some extent, upon the scene between the Fishermen at the beginning of Act II. Readers, however, who have passed midnight hours delving among the baffling uncertainties and tantalizing surmises of Shakespearean textual criticism, know very well that at any moment some unexpected discovery may compel a drastic change of opinion. Such a discovery I have recently made—or believe myself to have made—in the light of which I am compelled to record my conviction that "The Tempest" was not at all derived from "Pericles," and to pass over instead to the opposite faith that "Pericles" derives from "The Tempest"—and from many other Shakespearean plays as well. That orthodox critical opinion holds "The Tempest" to have been written some four years after "Pericles," and that any draft upon the first, for the benefit of the last, is therefore impossible, I am well aware. My answer is that the date of "The Tempest" has never been accurately known, and that if the conclusion I have arrived at is generally acceptable—and I do not see how it can be refuted—an earlier date must now be given to what has been generally set down as Shakespeare's last play.

First of all, before coming to the little discovery, let me recall to my readers the canon of orthodox belief at present held concerning the authorship of "Pericles," the quarto volume book "Midnight on Shakespeare's Stage" upon the title page, "The True History," of that play, according to Mr. Dugdale Byrnes, in his valuable book "Midnight on Shakespeare's Stage"—an opinion never yet, so far as I know, seriously contested. That the play, says Byrnes, and drafted, somewhere about 1587, by a contemporary of Shakespeare, one George Wilkins—who "fourished" from 1580-1595 inclusive—upon an earlier poem romance also written by himself, "The Painful Adventures of Pericles Prince of Tyre." All the other choruses, things Mr. Byrnes, and also, Acts I and II, are Wilkins' work; the remainder of the three later acts having been altered and improved by Shakespeare. Byrnes holds that the last three acts of "Pericles" were really the work of Shakespeare, "in the ripest fulness of his later genius," and he pointed out, in the fifth act, "a remarkable phrase which Mr. Byrnes (Shakespeare) the rest or repetition, in an improved and reinvigorated form, of a beautiful image or passage occurring in a previous play. The passage is: 'The language is spoken—' in the

which, in "Julius Caesar" appears thus: "Gaius, 'As low as thy foot doth Caesar fall.'"

and thus "Caesar, 'Doth not Brutus bootless kneel?'"

That was bold borrowing enough, to begin with; but, having now got my cue and being alert for other parallels, I soon perceived that there were great boldness and, upon the first three lines of Pericles I, by rhythm as well as subject, evoked equally familiar scenes.

Cleopatra: "My Dionysa, shall we rest us here, And by relating tales of others griefs, See if 'twill teach us to forget our own?"

sounded remarkably like Richard II, with his

"Let us sit upon the ground, And tell and stories."

The sequel confirmed my suspicion. Dionysa's answer, "even such our griefs are," and other lamentations, wholly in the Richard II reveling-in-emotion vein—with an occasional line or two from Bolingbroke thrown in—left no room for further doubt.

Fast and furious came the discovery; for on the very next page of the Temple edition the description, by Cleopatra, of Tarsus as a city "whose towers bore heads so high they kiss'd the clouds" at once recalled the "Painful Adventures" of Pericles' oration: "He did dare, 'Tide two pages, down to the direction 'Enter a Lord,' are a paraphrase and adaptation, both in word and essence, of the magnificent passage from 'The Tempest,' and then—will you believe it?—Wilkins having, as he supposed, thus covered his tracks, lies back, instantly and unmistakably, to Richard II, and the exalted inhabitants of the deposition scene!"

In the next few scenes, when he is not adapting from his own novel "The Painful Adventures," he draws again principally from "The Tempest," returns in Act III, Scene 2, to "Julius Caesar," with a little of "Henry VIII," thrown in; passes in the fourth act, by way of variety, among other Shakespearean plays, to "Macbeth," and, in the fifth act, as we have seen, introduces Viola, and the other beloved inhabitants of Ilyria.

Published though "Pericles" was, in quarto, under Shakespeare's name, the editors of the First Folio excluded the play from their list; and, though we do not know what Shakespeare himself said, or thought, of Wilkins, we do know that the truculent Ben wrote, concerning "Pericles," these scornful words, which become doubly meaningful in the light of what is written above.

"No doubt some mouldy tale, Like Pericles, and stale . . . Scraps out of every dish. May keep up the play-club. There, sweepings do as well As the best order's meal; For who the relics of these guests will fit. Need not them but the alms-basket of wit."

That "alms-basket of wit" hits Wilkins hard; and the Shakespearean quality of "Pericles," I conclude, is due, nowhere to Shakespeare's own hand, but everywhere to the contents of that basket.

Leigh Hunt's Music

Although we have retained the ancient custom of speaking about all poets as "singers," not many makers of verse during the last few centuries have been musicians in the ordinary sense. Among English poets of the first rank, only Milton and Browning have been skilful performers upon any instrument. As we look over the names of those whose verse has been particularly melodious, it becomes evident that keen sensitiveness to the beauty of verbal rhythms and to the harmonies of vowel and consonant has little relation to the love for music in the stricter sense.

Shakespeare of course understood that "Music and sweet poetry agree, as they must needs, the sister and the brother," and Poe also felt that the two arts should never be widely separated. Sidney Lanier strove to write with his pen as he played upon his flute. It seems unlikely, however, that anyone who has at all deserved the name of poet has ever derived more simple happiness from music than Leigh Hunt. He was not a very good poet and not an excellent musician, but he had an extraordinary facility for deriving happiness from simple things. He, if anyone, was the man to perform successfully the experiment attempted by the philosopher in Swift's Laputa, that of deriving sublimity from cucumbers; and his piano, caroling in the London fog, was to him a veritable Florida of sunshine.

We hear of Hunt's piano in his essays and poems and letters. We are told about it in the letters of the many friends who visited him. He had it with him in the tiny house on Hampstead Heath where Keats and Shelley so often went, and in the house in Chelsea where Carlyle found him always "melodious as bird on bough." No one seems to have been much impressed by his technical skill, and indeed he had to drive the pen too many hours of every day to have acquired much proficiency. Hunt was never a man to conquer difficulties by intense and steady effort, and the piano was his rather a solace after his day's work at the desk than an opener of new doors in the house of thought and feeling.

This being so, we may be fairly sure, without any record to guide us, about what music Hunt most loved to play. He would have seemed to him the idealist and, for the most part, too difficult. Beethoven, even in the earlier works then available, would have seemed too somber, Chopin and Schumann he probably never heard of. His taste in music, as in poetry, must have inclined toward the graceful and easy joyousness of Italy, and there can be no doubt that he played Scarlatti, Clementi, and Haydn, with the simplicity of Mozart that are based upon them. His poem to a music box, which he calls a "compound of lovely smallnesses," shows not only what he liked in music, but also a good deal of what he was himself. After reading his small rattle out the perfect trills and cadences of a Scarlatti passaged; but after reading his not unheroic biography one is prepared to understand why he used music chiefly as a retreat. Indeed, he himself gave the reason for his perfect trills and cadences of a Scarlatti passaged; but after reading his not unheroic biography one is prepared to understand why he used music chiefly as a retreat.

Oh, simple joys of human mould, Thus wait us still, Thine bliss'd be thine, thou gentle fold

Of peace at will, No change, no silliness, no cheat In this we find; Thy sweetest voice is ever sweet,— Thy welcome kind.

Arranging the Book Garden

It was of no use to attempt the breaking of paths while it was still snowing, and an effort to free even a wall into the hay and littered with the wind of the roof. . . . The lack of church bells told the plight of the village, and so we had a day of absolute and enforced rest in which to arrange and plant our indoor garden of books.

The one-time parlor across the hall from father's study and office had been developing (I suppose Aunt Lot would say degenerating) into a comfortable den for the past month. The last time that for so many years had stood primly back against the wall were scattered about the room, their places taken by a continuous line of book-shelves of a height that left picture space above. The drawn-out mahogany table was drawn well into the bay and littered with books and magazines in a way that must have surprised it. The north window was Evan's lair; an open bookcase jutted out on either side to form an alcove with a wide-topped desk between, while I had a somewhat similar nook by an old door-like casement at one side of the fireplace.

The plants in my book garden, like those of the hardy beds, were jumbled together, regardless of size, colour, or season, and quite overflooded the space allotted them. Evan suggested that as in the outdoor garden, when pressed for room, we should dispense with most of the annuals—the books of but a few months' bloom, which having served to brighten a brief period, have no lasting qualities, thus giving place to the books of perennial delight and to the biennials—those volumes that one turns to at least every other year. To this I agreed, until I found that opinion plays a large part in the hardening of books, and that they cannot be as arbitrarily classified as flower seeds. . . . It was slow work, this arranging; for almost every volume had something to say of a reason to why it should be planted in a particular part of the garden. As Evan began to sort and stack the books, I stood by in a state of increasing alarm as one favourite after another went to build up the pile of annuals. . . . "I will give you an idea," said Evan as he saw my expression. "Lange stand along the attic shelves and call them the garden of remembrance, where you may stray for memory's sake."—From "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," by the Gardener.



The Shepherdess. From a Painting by Christian Skredvåg

BY ALL who knew him Christian Skredvåg was loved for his straightforwardness and charming simplicity, for his fearlessness in showing in his daily living as in his art that the child heart may well beat and laugh in the man without robbing him of his manliness. Take Skredvåg as an artist in his full scope, from his famous "Ballade" to the painting above, "The Shepherdess." There is in all his paintings the broad sweep of manly, purposeful strokes tempered by the gentle, softening touch of the big boy, good-hearted, jolly, at times bordering on sadness. Among his countless friends, in his excellent books and in his paintings, always there is the compelling force of true manliness balanced by unaffected, naive childlikeness.

Throughout that page of Norwegian literature called the National-Romantic-Periods the praise of rural living is sung, as well as reproduced in plastic art and music. Countless are the poems and folklores on the shepherds, who the summer long is confined to the mountain dairy, with no other companions than her beloved cows. When Ole Bull in 1848 returned to Norway with a world-wide reputation as a violinist, he composed his "Visit to the Châlet," in which appears the air so well known also in America, "The Châlet Girl's Sunday." The Norwegian bishop-author, Jørgen Moe, wrote a poem for the tune, a poem that well might serve as a text for the picture which is here reproduced. The poem has been translated from the Norwegian by Abetina Woodward Moore. Two stanzas are as follows:

I gaze on the sun, it mounts in the skies, If he is one who loves the ways of the Greeks, but from the more rare-fied atmosphere these evoke, he may long to know more intimately of these Greeks who conceived so gloriously and in study the ways of thought, in the quiet routine of every day.

To open one's book it is useless to try, And pause out of doors begin singing; So distant my lot, it would seem, here on high, That tones become poor, while they're ringing. Ah, happy the one whose voice could in song, With his and the others be blending! God grant that the harvest come before long, The wanderer at length homeward sending!

In the Greek Rooms

One goes to the British Museum primarily to see the Elgin Marbles, if he is one who loves the ways of the Greeks, but from the more rare-fied atmosphere these evoke, he may long to know more intimately of these Greeks who conceived so gloriously and in study the ways of thought, in the quiet routine of every day.

For such a one the museum has made an interesting provision. He need only go up the stairs to the second floor, where he will find the incomparable "Porcelain Room"—of shining black, with figures as quietly wrought in snow-white—a lovely rhythm caught in stone, and then there are rooms full of vases and urns, each one a beautiful example to be the original of Keats's poem, each revealing some scene of Greek mythology or daily life from the times of Homer down to a later day, perhaps the age of Climon or even of Pericles.

But in addition to these, there is a room devoted particularly to the study of Greek ways which is a revelation to the observer today. The purpose of the collection is no doubt to give a bird's-eye view of daily living in classic times. How vivid, we think, would the study of Greek history become if pupils could all be transported here for a few hours! For after all what the average boy or girl needs to realize is not that the Greeks were the "most remarkable, most gifted, most original, most poetic, most artistic, most philosophic people of all times"; they have been told that far too often. They have conceived dislike toward them for that very reason, resenting the always irreproachable and impeccable! What they need is a glimpse of the Greeks as actual people, at work and at play.

There were youths dancing and maidens of costly wooing, their hands upon one another's wrists. Fine linen the maidens had on, and the youths dappled of gold hanging from silver baldrics. And now they would run round with deft feet exceeding lightly, as when a potter sitting by his wheel that steth be-tween his hands maketh trial of it, whether it run and now anon they would run in lines to meet each other. And a great company stood round the lovely dance in joy."

Greeks at work and at play are here brought before us in all their fascinating variety and interest; and we turn back to their vases, the magnificence of their sculpture, with a new sense of intimate friendliness.

The Brown Hills of Wyoming

The rounded friendly hills, as they rise tier on tier from the plains of Wyoming and merge at last into the serrated deep blue of the mountain ranges, offer to the traveler an enticing invitation to fare forth upon the beckoning roads which lead upward and in and out among the hills.

It is well to go in the springtime when the icy blasts from the ranges no longer whistle down from the high peaks and when the white banks of snow have given place to gurgling, hurrying streams which fill every canyon and gulch. Spring spreads a tender, happy enchantment over the withered brown of the hills and touches of green appear in the hollows and along the ditch banks.

Miles and miles of brown hills, dotted with shadowy hollows and bathed in the sunshine, stretch away to the north and the south. The blue sky flecked with occasional tinted clouds, the sun with its subtle changes of golden brightness, and a few birds of early green give the only colors visible in a land of drab tones and wide vistas.

Laramie Peak, lofty and barren, and dependent on the ever-changing sunlight and the cloud shadows for the glimmering magic of its colors, stands out like a guiding pillar to the pilgrims on the plains and among the hills.

It is best to make the start from the little town on the prairie in the early morning just as the sun begins to tint the mountains and hills with rose, silver and gold. The lean horses need no urging, but settle into a steady jogging gait, pulling and straining up the steeper hills and breaking into a lope on the downward grade.

The long, low ranges are immovable and calm and ancient beyond estimation. The great mounds in the distance seem like pyramidal hills and the tablelands and mesas appear like tumulus waves surging in to flow in long rippling banners. The ranch houses, unpainted and plain, are scattered in the shelter of the hills; time and the elements have tinted them with ochre and brown to harmonize with the landscape. The stock in the adjacent fields and the chickens pecking about the doorway give an added touch of peace and domesticity.

Freedom of Choice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOSHUA, in eloquent words, set before the Israelites the problem of choosing their course, of self-determination as to the object of their worship. He adjured them to put away the false gods which they had served before the flood and in Egypt, and to determine whether they would serve the gods of the Amorites, in whose land they were then dwelling, or the one God of the Israelites. He offered them free choice; but he stated most emphatically his own choice. "As for me and my house," he declared, "we will serve the Lord."

The problem of free choice has rarely been presented to mortals more clearly or with less bias, and the reply of the assemblage bears witness to their clear understanding of the momentous nature of the proposition. "God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods; yet we are told 'they shall be all taught of God.' Ultimately, in God's good time, all will come into the Father—all will see themselves as God sees His dear children, perfect and free, doing His will, the will of wisdom. Man is predestined to remain forever in a state of perfection, for not otherwise than as perfect could man express God.

Mrs. Eddy makes clear in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 150) that contrary to divine law material sense, so called, would make us believe that both mind and matter are subject to disease, to material law. Of this belief she asserts, "This human view infringes man's free moral agency; and it is as evidently erroneous to the author, and will be to all others at some future day, as the practically rejected doctrine of the predestination of souls to damnation or salvation." God has in store for man only good. Mortals will avail themselves of this divine bounty in proportion as they lay off the false sense of selfhood, of life and existence, and grasp the true. The only predestination is God's holy purpose, which is eternally expressed through man. This is not restrictive and irksome, but joyous and free, since it is but carrying out the purpose for which man was created.

Men now, as of old, have choice of the gods whom they will serve; but as all error is destined to be destroyed, safety lies in choosing the way of reality, that in choosing God and His righteousness as the way of life. The evidence is abundant that this course brings the highest joy and lasting peace. Man is already saved, since he never fell. Mortals win this state through consecration to God and obedience to His law.

of sheep making a grimy white splotch on the hillside, now great herds of cattle grazing singly or in bunches in the fenced fields, now bands of half-wild horses with roughened hair and wind-blown manes standing outlined against the hillside. The cooler winds blow down from the heights laden with the scent of the wild plum and the spicy odor of the chokecherry.

Toward evening the higher mountains seem to loom up ahead and almost block the way. Laramie Peak begins to wink and glow in the brilliant colors of the sunset, and the whole landscape seems to vibrate with amber and rose and gold of evening. From the crest of a bare brown hill one can catch a glimpse of an old white ranch house set high on the mountain side amid tall protecting pine trees. The horses quicken their pace now that the end of the trail is in sight, and swing down through a sward of wild grasses, above which the dainty iris blooms like a floating blue cloud.

Red-winged blackbirds rise in a whirling flock and settle again with contented night croaks as the horses trot on through the waving grass. A tawny coyote raises his shrill, staccato howl from the hillside, the ranch dog answers with echoing barks. A bright moon floods the whole countryside with liquid silver, and springtime joy descends upon the brown hills of Wyoming.

On the Highway

Seven bonum women abreast, and arm in arm, Trudge down the hill, tip-toed, And breathing warm, They must perforce trudge thus, to keep upright On the glassy ice-bound road. And they must get to market whether or no. Provision running low With the nearing Saturday night, While the lumbering war wherein they mostly ride Can nowise go: Yet loud their laughter as they stagger and slide! —THOMAS HARDY, in "Human Shows, Far Phantasies."

Chinese Junk at Sunset

A gray skin sail in golden light And white tines flying high, By Dragon Peak, in falling night, A junk goes drifting by. A magic saffron rears on sail And paintless barge. The long, Untiring oar slow beats a jeweled trail In cadence with the song. The low, deep-chanted boatman's cry "Aah-hao, aah-hao, I-wan, Pull here, pull there, my hearty, ai!" The journey will be done. Then caught by shades along the coast, Where shadows from the crest Darken a sleeping sea, the silvered ghost Fades in a coral West. ROBERT MARSHALL BARTLETT.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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ACTIVITY IN RAIL ISSUES IS UNABATED

Low-Priced Carriers Are a
Feature—Some Profit
Taking

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Although irregularities developed in various sections of today's stock market, the undercurrents were firm.

Strength and activity of the low-priced merger rails, several of which sold at their highest prices in years, was the outside feature. Trading was in fairly heavy volume for a half-holiday session.

There was nothing in the overnight news developments to affect the price movement, but relatively cheap money rates and a revival of railroad merger reports helped to create bullish enthusiasm.

Eric common crossed 42 to the highest level in 10 years, and sharp gains were recorded by Missouri Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Great Western and Kansas City Southern issues. A better inquiry also was noted for the high-priced rail issues.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling quoted just under \$4.85, and French francs around 5.08 cents.

Demand for railway bonds continued in today's bond market, in which prices were steady. The foreign group, which has been active for many weeks, was a weak spot in the earlier trading.

Further accumulation of St. Paul mortgages took place, causing new advances in the price of the securities. The St. Paul & Northern Pacific developed considerable strength, while a slighter gain was recorded by Western Maryland.

Aside from some firmness in American Sugar & the industrial group was inactive, and utilities issues were quiet. Profit taking in French issues brought nominal declines in Seine & French & French.

There was little activity in the Federal Government list.

An issue of \$5,000,000 General Petroleum 5 per cent bonds has been authorized in London, and is expected to put the remaining \$10,000,000 of a \$25,000,000 loan on the market.

American Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 21.

Union Station Railway of New Bedford declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 21.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Express	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Tobacco	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Oil	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Paper	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Textile	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Lumber	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Iron	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Steel	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Electric	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Gas	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Water	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Power	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Chemical	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pharmaceutical	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Food	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Retail	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Service	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Transportation	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Banking	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Insurance	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Finance	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Real Estate	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Public Works	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Utilities	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Miscellaneous	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Foreign	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Government	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. International	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Overseas	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Colonial	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. African	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. European	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Asian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Australian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. New Zealand	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South America	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

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Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Antarctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Arctic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Atlantic	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Indian Ocean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. South Sea	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Caribbean	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Central	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Mexican	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Canadian	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; merger rails at new high.
Bonds: Strong; St. Paul issue prominent.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; Chinese currencies strong.
Commodities: Trade buying.
Sugar: Featureless.
Chicago
Wheat: Steady; firm cash situation.
Corn: Steady; decreasing receipts.
Cattle: Dull.
Hogs: Quiet and steady.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
Saturday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Friday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Thursday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Wednesday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Tuesday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Monday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Sunday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Saturday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Friday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Thursday	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Express	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Tobacco	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Oil	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Paper	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Textile	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Lumber	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Iron	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Steel	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Electric	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Gas	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Water	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Power	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Chemical	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Pharmaceutical	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Food	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Retail	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Service	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2
Am. Transportation	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/2

35%	550	Kawabuchi...	2	4	3	10
35%	228	Layman McN...	104	10	104	10
35%	18	15	88	88	88	88
35%	15	Mass Gas...	88	88	88	88
24%	15	Mass Gas pf...	23	23	23	23
116	78	Mergenthal...	112	111	111	111
35%	90	Riv...	40	40	40	40
35%	40	Mohawk...	40	40	40	40
35%	112	Nash...	87	88	86	87
35%	112	Nash...	87	88	86	87
37	100	New Orleans...	23	23	23	23
44	40	NE Pub & p...	98	98	98	98
20%	141	NE Tel...	118	16	16	46
35%	70	Nipissing...	9	9	9	9
123	42	NA Util p...	41	40	40	40
90%	42	NA Util Op...	16	16	16	16
82%	10	No Butte...	3	3	3	3
82%	12	NO NH...	98	98	98	98

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.

REAL ESTATE

CHAS. G. CLAPP CO.
204 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

BUNGALOW \$4800 High location, 1/2 acre land, most ideal, 10 rooms, polished oak floors, bath, flush, lavatory, medicine cabinet, steam heat, gas, electricity, central air, wide porch, 100 ft. front, 50 ft. deep, Boston office, 740 Old South Bldg.

15-A HOME 10 Min. to Depot
4 good rooms, can easily build out; large garage, polished oak floors, water, gas, electricity, central air, 100 ft. front, 50 ft. deep, Boston office, 740 Old South Bldg.

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

Wanted, Listings for

Coral Gables Properties

Personal attention given to all listings in Coral Gables properties. References.

Box 653 Coral Gables, Florida

NEW HOMES N. Y. Pine old house, perfect condition, all rooms, convenient location, price \$10,000. 100 ft. front, 50 ft. deep, Boston office, 740 Old South Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA. For sale, duplex house, large lot, 100 ft. front, 50 ft. deep, Boston office, 740 Old South Bldg.

MURKILL-BETTEL Single six-room house, 2-car garage, Maplewood District, Malden, near American railway, Keams 0015, B. R. MUDGETT, 200 Beacon St., Boston.

WE DESIRE apartment and store listings in care of property. LEITCH & FORT, 200 State St., Boston, Tel. 1000.

READING, PA. For sale, 25 acres of land with city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes, two railroad stations. Apply C. T. LEITCH, 200 State St., Boston, Tel. 1000.

APARTMENTS and stores to let, for rent, very reasonable. LEITCH & FORT, 200 State St., Boston, Tel. 1000.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS for the most desirable tenants only. References required.

SPRING REALTY CO.

131 Audubon St., Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass. 5-4 room, suites to let; rent very reasonable. Tel. 1000.

BROOKLINE, Mass. On Park St. - 2 room, 2 bath, 2nd floor, adults only; in perfect condition, apply to Mrs. M. J. MURPHY, 100 Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1000.

BROOKLINE, Mass. New, Colidge Corner - 4 room, 2 bath, 2nd floor, adults only; in perfect condition, apply to Mrs. M. J. MURPHY, 100 Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1000.

BROOKLINE, Mass. 1400 Oakes Ave. - 4 room, 2 bath, 2nd floor, adults only; in perfect condition, apply to Mrs. M. J. MURPHY, 100 Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1000.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

LOUIS SAKS
End of Season Sale
Starts Thursday
January 27

BLANCHES Third Avenue at 19th Street

Apparel Outfitters for Men, Women and Boys

FOREMOST IN FASHION
FAR MOST IN VALUE.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
Candies of Distinction

Made in Our Factory Daily.
DELICIOUS LUNCHEONS
RODA - RANDWICH
N. W. MARTIN, Mgr.
N. O. VAUGHAN, Asst. Mgr.

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.

"For 21 Years Alabama's Best Shoe Store"

PARKER'S FLOWERS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

RICH'S

Only GOOD Shoes

For the Entire Family

"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

SALES

LEASING

JEROME TUCKER

Real Estate Agency

1117 First Ave., N.E., Birmingham, Ala.

Phone: Main 6380

Marinello Beauty Parlors

Expert Marcelling, Permanent Waving

1021 1/2 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

UTOPIA DRY CLEANERS

J. R. JOYCE, Mgr.

HIGH CLASS CLEANING AND DYEING

121 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Model Beauty Shoppe

120 North Twentieth Street

Expert Marcelling, Permanent Waving

Mrs. Emma Smith, Birmingham, Ala.

WITTICHEN COAL & TRUNK COMPANY

General Office 2025 First Avenue N.E.

The Best Domestic Coal and Coke

Main 889

MOBILE

MAT SMITH'S BREAD

101 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

SMITH'S BAKERY

101 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

JOHNSON COAL COMPANY

Best Grades of Domestic Coal

101 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

C. RAVIER & SONS

Decorative Paints for All Occasions

101 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

DELILAH HAT SHOP

301 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

CHEVROLET

WHEELER MOTORS, Inc.

117 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

THE PAINT STORE

Paints, Varnishes, Wallpaper, etc.

PAINTING CONTRACTORS

128 Magnolia Avenue, Tel. 769

RAMSEY FLOWER SHOP

Flowers for Every Occasion

Telephone Number 1000-W

228 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

COATS

DRESSES

LINGERIE

THE BOOKLEGGERS

Books for Discriminating People

101 N. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.

TRUAX - "Tea-for-Two"

TEA - LUNCHEON - DINNER

350 N. Ocean Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BEAUTY SHOP

Eugene Permanent Wave

Best of workmanship and materials used

No. 2, Postoffice Bldg., Volusia Ave.

Phone 1373

PENINSULAR FISH MARKET

WM. ORLES, Proprietor

"WE CATCH THEM"

222 S. Coates Street, Phone 45

L. H. ROWE & CO.

Diamonds - Fine Jewelry - Cut Glass

Most Complete Workshop on the Coast

Reference: Anybody

JOHNSON'S MARKET

124 Myrtle Avenue, Phone 106

Miss Wood's Food Shop

Home-Cooked Pies, Bread, Cakes, Jellies

CATERING

322 South Beach Street

HANEY'S, Inc.

Men's Wear

204 S. Beach St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

MONTGOMERY

MONTGOMERY FRENCH DRY CLEANING CO.
Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

THE SILK SHOP
119 Dexter Avenue

Florida

CORAL GABLES

RUTH IMRIE

INC.

Gowns

Wraps

Sport Wear

CORAL GABLES ARCADE

CORAL GABLES

DAYTONA BEACH

ELSA FARRELL

Sportswear

Hats Lingerie

154 Magnolia Ave. - Tel. 1544

R. F. Brush & Sons

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Dry Goods - Ready to Wear

AZEN'S DELICATESSEN, Inc.

FANCY IMPORTED

AND DOMESTIC FOODS

116 Volusia Ave., near the Post Office

E. H. WEBSTER

Dry Goods and Groceries

Corner Main and Peninsula Drive

Phone 249

When in Daytona Beach Visit

DAYTONA AUTO PARKING

(Palmetto Ave., near Williams Hotel)

Auto Washed - \$1.00 and \$1.50

HARTLEY'S GROCERY AND DELICATESSEN

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Imported Goods - Milwaukee Sausages

513 Main Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

HANCOCK'S MARKET

For Quality Meats

918 Main Street at Hartley's Grocery

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Whatever may be the decision of the United States Senate in the controversy which has arisen over the fitness of Frank L. Smith, appointed by the Governor of Illinois to fill the unexpired term of Senator McKinley, it is agreed that in deciding to challenge Mr. Smith's claim to a seat at the

The Right to a "Day in Court"

threshold, despite the fact that he came bearing unquestionable credentials, regular in their form, the Senate has established an important and perhaps a far-reaching precedent. Already it is being insisted by newspaper writers, who claim to be able to forecast some of the results of the Senate's action, that it will have a definite bearing on the Vane case from Pennsylvania, which will be reached when Congress convenes for its next session, and possibly upon all cases, both in the Senate and House, in which the regularity of the election of members is questioned or contested.

It is understood, of course, that the claim of Mr. Smith to recognition as a Senator from Illinois is not based upon the result of the November election in which he was declared to have been chosen as a full-term Senator, but upon the action of Governor Small in designating him as the successor of Senator McKinley. This vacancy occurred subsequent to the holding of the regular election. While it may be regarded as more than probable that he would not have been designated as an interim Senator had he not been elected to the longer term, it is equally a fact that the claim which he asserts is based upon his appointment rather than upon the result of an election in which it is charged a sum approximating \$300,000 was used in the primary campaign. The special congressional committee appointed to investigate this and other somewhat similar charges is said to have established the fact that Mr. Smith accepted and spent in that campaign some \$125,000 from a well known public utility magnate in the middle West, while he himself was still serving as a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which has jurisdiction over the rates which are charged by companies in which the contributor is a stockholder and officer.

That is the case against Mr. Smith, and it is undoubtedly upon these uncontroverted facts that those senators who voted to halt him even before he could take the oath of office as one of their number seek to justify their action. Those who, whether Republicans or Democrats, voted to seat him, with the knowledge that his claim would thereafter be adjudicated in the manner which has been customary, as logically defend their action upon the theory that a presumptive claimant to a seat, bearing credentials regular in form, should at least be accorded the right to a "day in court," a privilege thoughtfully vouchsafed under the Constitution and the laws to every person before his political or property rights are abridged.

It is insisted, by those who seek to justify the more or less summary action of the Senate in the Smith case that in it, as in the case later to be reached in which the rights of Senator-elect Vane will be determined, that the Senate, through the investigations made by the so-called Reed committee, has been fully informed regarding the alleged excessive expenditure of money in the primary election campaign. Those who supported the claim of Mr. Smith to a seat perhaps might as convincingly insist that in both the Smith and Vane cases, more deliberately than in the case of Senator Gould of Maine, whose right to a seat has also been questioned, the voters chose to condone the alleged effort to corrupt the ballot while possessing full knowledge of the charges that had been made. In the Maine case, it appears, the allegation that Senator Gould had previously indulged in the corrupt use of money to obtain a railway franchise in New Brunswick was not made public until the eve of the election, and that therefore there can be no reasonable inference that his acts, if actually illegal or reprehensible, were wittingly condoned by the voters.

But can a discussion of any one of these cases shed revealing light upon the somewhat less complicated but none the less significant state of facts in the matter under inquiry? It is declared that the summary action of the Senate is not final, because there must be considered, eventually, the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee, to which Mr. Smith's credentials have been referred. But it is reasonable to suspect that this report will be either adopted or rejected, according to its recommendations, by practically the same division that marked the decision just reached. In advance it would be unseemly to attempt to either condemn or seek to justify the conclusion to be reached or to seek to influence those by whose deliberations the tenor of that report will be determined. However, it would seem important that, in asserting its right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members there should be accorded to every claimant presenting prima facie proof of his appointment or election an opportunity to be heard. This, besides being an individual right, would seem also to be a right upon which each sovereign state is in duty bound to insist.

It is well said that there are few people in Ireland who object to Gaelic as such, but that there are many who believe that the language should not be made compulsory in the schools of that country. For while there may be valid arguments in favor of the language itself, it is certainly open to discussion whether there can possibly be the least argument in favor of forcing its use upon children who are likely thereby to find themselves handicapped in after life. But this is not saying that the Gaelic tongue has not produced some fine literature in olden days, nor that it could not perchance be used for such again in the present. It is more a question of expediency than merit.

As a matter of fact there is considerable evidence to indicate that the literature of the Gaels dates back many centuries. The earliest exist-

ing MSS. have been placed at the seventh century. But the internal evidence furnished by the ancient sagas, songs and chronicles preserved in medieval manuscripts indicates, it is said, a regular development extending from a period antedating by many centuries the beginning of the Christian era. The literary form in which the primitive Gaelic genius chiefly found expression was the saga or song-story, partly in prose and partly in verse, which recited the deeds of gods and demigods and heroes in spirited and dramatic fashion.

The coming of Christianity marked a new phase of Gaelic literature, and biography, chronicle-history and genealogy thereafter constituted a large part of its products. And incidentally it is worth noting that among the earliest of such were tales of the life of Saint Patrick. In the seventeenth century came the introduction of a new verse-form in which accent and not syllable, as had been the case up to then, was the unit of measure and in which a vowel rhyme took the place of the consonantal. With the introduction of the simpler form the whole Nation seemed to burst into song.

During the troublous times of the eighteenth century, the Irish people appeared to find an outlet for their feelings in song, and an almost countless number of poets came to light. But with the eighteenth century the history of Gaelic literature practically ends. Through the early years of the nineteenth century the struggle to preserve it was kept up, but without much success. Whether the forcing of the use of the Gaelic tongue upon the people would now result in fostering national feeling is by no means certain. There are generally influences at work in such a case more far-reaching than human enactments.

The valuable and far-reaching report of the consultative committee of the Board of Education in Great Britain on "The Education of the Adolescent," while it has put English administrators in a quandary so far as one particular question, the raising of the school-leaving age, is concerned, has in the main received widespread approval. The kind and scope of the educational provision for the older boys and girls in the elementary schools have greatly exercised administrators and teachers during the last few years. The raising of the school-leaving age by successive stages from eleven to fourteen without any corresponding change in the structure of the education system has gradually brought about a condition of unstable equilibrium. This condition will, it is claimed, be removed if the recommendations of the report are put into effect.

The clause in the report which has caused greatest difficulty is the recommendation that the school-leaving age should be raised from fourteen to fifteen. The obvious objection to this is the argument of expense. And it is on this ground that Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education, has vetoed the proposal. On purely educational grounds there are no two opinions on the question. The members of the consultative committee are so sure of the value of the reform that to them its desirability "is not open to doubt"; and in this view they are supported by educationists and by a large section of public opinion. The raising of the age would do far more than merely add twelve months to the school life of the children. Its effects, as the report states, would be not merely quantitative but qualitative and, furthermore, the benefits would be felt in the years before fourteen as well as in the years after it.

There are also, of course, the far-reaching results upon the individual in the way of efficiency and character which result from an extra year at school. And in addition, there are social considerations of no mean weight. Moreover, the effect of the reform upon the labor market, too, should not be neglected. One result would be the absorption into employment of many adults who are now workless and who are drawing unemployment benefit. Not only would this be of advantage to the men and women concerned, but it would also yield a financial saving to the state.

It is this latter argument, indeed, which is being stressed in support of the speedy adoption of the proposal. Some advocates of the reform have looked into the question of its cost. They have drawn up a balance sheet, on one side of which they have placed the cost of the additional teachers and buildings, and on the other the saving to the State on account of a decreased expenditure on unemployment pay. From their calculations it would appear that, even after allowing for the payment of maintenance allowances on behalf of the children over fourteen, the cost of the reform would be of comparatively small dimensions.

It is to be hoped that an authoritative estimate of the exact cost will be drawn up and published. The English people will then be in a position to judge as to the expediency of the proposal. They will be able to balance the material cost against the intangible but none the less real benefits. And when it comes to weighing increased knowledge, development of character, and heightened industrial efficiency in the balance against additional national expenditure, the financial burden involved will have to be of substantial magnitude to justify prolonged postponement of the reform.

While it might be found impossible to accept as sound every premise propounded by Dr. Ira S. Wile, a lecturer before the New School for Social Research in New York, or to endorse every conclusion he declared he has reached, it is possible to agree to the main proposition advanced by him, to the effect that the youth of the world today not only is seeking "for truth as it concerns a deity," but that it is willing to accept and defend that truth when it is found. One is inclined to the opinion that much of what those of an older generation have been disposed to regard as the indifference of youth toward the religions of the

Youth's Search for Truth

day has been, rather, the reflection of a determination to think independently. Those who have felt this natural concern may have forgotten that in many cases they themselves have believed that they have been able to discern what they regard as fundamental truths more clearly than those of earlier generations. Yet they, like their forbears, have felt constrained to prescribe the rule and the precept which they have more or less vainly hoped would be the rule and guide of the faith of their own children.

It is reassuring, in any event, to be told, as Dr. Wile declares, that the youth of today is not irreligious. He says the search everywhere, even where restlessness and indecision are apparent, is for a deity who can be clung to, not out of fear, but out of love. The speaker intimated that these searchers are not always aided by those to whom they look for counsel and guidance. He expressed sympathy for those in that period in which they come face to face with the stern realities of life and are left to search in vain for that which they so greatly need.

Their problem will not be solved by indulging in controversies which, even in this day and age, continue to divide the allegiance of those who claim to have discovered the pearl of great price. Youth turns from the scene of such disputations with strange misgivings. He does not find there the truth that he so earnestly sought. But he answers the eternal inquiry which is never stilled in the human consciousness until the answer is found by the promise that one day the search will be rewarded. Listening, perhaps, he hears the reassuring words:

Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes,
And seek far off for Paradise?
Beneath thy feet, Life's pearl is cast.

"In the Italian style," a phrase added to the main designation, "concerto," of a work for clavier by Bach, carries an influence nobody knows how great through the decades.

Observed in the score and discovered on program bills, it has doubtless been to thousands of persons as the legend of a guidepost, pointing the way by the route sentimental, across the Alps and down along the Apennines to wherever they wished to go. Imaginably, the performance of a Bach concerto in the Italian style could not only transport listeners from where they happened to be to Tuscany, Latium or Campania, but could, after taking them there, show them more than any tourist agency would guarantee.

Wherefore, Harold Samuel, the pianist, playing the concerto in the Italian style, "Klavierübung," part 2, No. 1, at the opening of his American tour, must have changed New York, for the moment, into Florence, Rome or Naples for many in the audience. That, however, is only a part of the story. Inevitably he fixed in the thought of the gathering in the Town Hall a notion of Florentine, Roman or Neapolitan character which will remain as long as memory of the music does.

After presenting the concerto, the pianist announced one of the Bach works which bear the title, "English Suites." New York instantly became London. Performing the piece, Mr. Samuel led people wandering past a Whitehall Palace and to a Westminster Abbey that never existed. But that mattered not. For his composer builds to suit himself; and as he names, so he persuades.

Musical travel, indeed, possesses its own set of facts; and whether they square with those of history and geography or not, seems to be of the least possible consequence. There is a country called Spain, which everybody, presumably, wants to see who has not yet had opportunity to. But ships and cars being comparatively few, a helpful recourse is the opera, "Carmen." The picture of Spanish society there given has been proved incorrect. Nevertheless, it is what a certain writer of music fancies; and as he paints, so he, in turn, convinces.

To go on a journey, realists will provide themselves with Baedeker; sentimentalists will do with Bach and Bizet.

Random Ramblings

For many years past printers have been using the "rule" in their work. It has remained for a Seattle member of the trade to announce that he owes his success in business to the use of the "Golden Rule."

To escape confusion, because there were others of the same name in his locality, a London man, William Harrison, has adopted "No. 1" as his middle name. How about John No. 17,777 Smith?

It begins to look as if parking spaces in some localities would soon be as big a curiosity as automobiles were twenty-five years ago.

In baseball it takes three strikes to put one man out, but in business one strike has oftentimes put many hundreds of men out.

Horses are to wear tail lights in Bradford, Eng., to protect them from motorists. They are also to carry their own switches.

The combination of liquor and firearms is one against which every state should direct its trust-breaking energies.

It's a simple matter to adopt a budget. It's the raising of it that often proves a difficult proposition.

Is there any doubt now as to just what it costs to telephone from New York to London?

Automobile dealers should never say too much about their last year's turnovers.

Tranquillity is a word that carries little of its meaning to the unready speller.

'Tis better to know to say nothing than to know nothing to say.

It won't be long now—the seed catalogs are out already.

A few crumbs a day will make the birds stay.

Is "is" is the question.

The "Facts" of Musical Travel

TINKERING and cobbling are humble callings, un- sung in literature, and often held in low esteem of men. Yet both occupations intrigue the imagination, and revivify fading recollections. The very euphony of the names links the prose of function to the poetry of fulfillment: The tinker tinkers, and no word better describes the phonetics of his vocation; and the cobbler cobbles—can you not hear in imagination the dull "cobb-cob-cob" of the hammer driving brads into the leather?

But there are other reasons why contemplating cobblers and tinkers may prove an occupation not altogether fruitless, as well as recall memories that are pleasing; they are the living exponents of the old adage, "It's never too late to mend," for both are essentially menders. The witty cobbler in Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" exults in the fact that he is a mender of soles.

Certainly, it may be truly said that the cobbler sticks to the last; if he cannot mend a shoe, then that shoe must indeed be too late to mend. And so it is with the tinker; his service is to lengthen the days of the pot that is porous, and repair the kettle on the hob. He conserves for us the old things—the saucepans with associations, and the pots of stirring times.

I recall a boyhood picture of the cobbler to whom I used to take shoes that saw hard service in school days. His shop was small—oh, very small; it was dark, and in one corner was an old grandfather clock that, sonorously and solemnly, ticked away the passing hours.

Brightly colored chromos of Queen Victoria and Prince Consort were the only bits of color in the cloud of tan. A pungent odor penetrated like a London fog, and if colors were articulate, this one would have shouted, "There's nothing like LEATHER!"—an assertion which I believe to be historically authentic and of considerable antiquity.

Seated on a low stool, with scraps of leather, discarded soles and heels, and small tools and things lying all about him in seeming disorder, the old cobbler looked like something that had been overlooked when the nineteenth century surrendered the lease and vacated the premises. But, like many cobblers of an older generation, he was a reader, a thinker, and a philosopher.

It was usually with some reluctance that I went to that cobbler, because he would frequently quiz me, for the purpose of discovering just how deficient I was in information which I ought to have mastered in school. Looking at me very severely, he said one day: "Boy, who said this? 'Truly, sir, all that I live by is the awl: I meddle with no trades—man's matters nor women's matters—but with awl I am, indeed, sir, a surgeon to old shoes; when they are in great danger, I recover them.'"

With a sigh of great relief, I was able to tell him.

"Quite right!" Then the old cobbler chuckled as he added: "Tisn't all the learned folks who know everything. Now, I suppose your teacher never pointed out one thing that I discovered in the play, which is, that Shakespeare, in the opening dialogue of 'Julius Caesar,' gave the solution of the problem which Brutus, Cassius and the rest of them thought they had on their hands."

"What was it?" I inquired eagerly, for past experience had proved that the old fellow had some very original thoughts and was not afraid to express them.

"If they had consulted the cobbler and taken his advice, they might have righted things without upsetting

Tinkers and Cobblers

the whole bag of tricks. It wasn't a new Caesar they needed, but an improved Caesar. He had been in the wars and wanted some repairs in his thinking. It's like these shoes of yours; you don't need a new pair, but the old pair, repaired. There are too many people who think that the only way to progress is to get rid of the old. Now that ain't right; mend the things that want mending, and give them a chance before you throw them away and say they are no good."

I suppose reflective cobblers are to be found still, in places that have escaped the eye of the great industrial machinery detective. But in most towns and cities shoe repairers are chiefly expert-mechanists. The old cobblers were philosophical artisans who could do two things at once—mend shoes and dream dreams. A forsaken last for a foreign land was the result of William Carey's vision of a Christianized India, which came to him as he was mending soles. Another cobbler conceived the idea of the Sunday school, while sitting on the cobbler's stool.

Consider the tinker, and how he tinkers. We need to remember, however, that not all who tinker are tinkers; there is a kind of tinkering that is the opposite to constructive activity. I have in thought at this time the real old-fashioned genuine itinerant tinker. Of all callings, I can think of nothing more romantic or poetic. Of course this sounds absurd; but have you ever known a tinker, or, better still, have you ever heard one? If you have, then you know something of the music of tinkery.

Many years ago, while in the Alps, I was listening fascinated by the music of cowbells of varied tones, as the herd munched the rich pasture on the mountain side. In the distance was a field thick with narcissi, while across the lake were white-capped peaks—white, not with narcissi, but with eternal snows.

Suddenly I was conscious of an intermittent tinkle, shrill, staccato, and sweet. Was it a playful calf gamboling in an ecstasy of superfluous enjoyment? Curiosity prompted me to investigate, and walking round the chalet in which two dairymaids were separating cream and making butter, I discovered a tinker mending a churn; a merry fellow who whistled while he worked, yet knew not from one day to another where he would sleep. A real Tinker-bell in a Never-never land!

The traveling tinker went from village to village, ringing his bell to announce his arrival. He carried a little charcoal fire in which he heated his soldering iron. Women crowded around him with their leaky pots and handle-bereft saucepans, perforated churns and broken pans, and then Tinker-bell set to work: a toy blacksmith.

But in violent contrast to the lightness of his occupation is the thought that even tinkers may be thinkers. Perhaps the most significant thing about John Bunyan and his relationship to tinkering is that he created a great paradox: As a tinker, he mended old things; as a thinker, he was an iconoclast. Patching up was a bad ecclesiastical doctrine in John's day. Making things do, sailing with the wind—everything that "Mr. By-Ends" stands for in "Pilgrim's Progress" was "tinkering," and whatever good purpose tinkering may serve is about twice the material pots and pans, if it is a very doubtful policy in a world of conduct and ideals. When the pilgrim came to the Slough, By-Ends became exasperated and quit the expedition. Tinkering doesn't stand severe tests; it is merely a temporary solution. A. J. P.

The Press of the World

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

A Surplus Bath

THE path of the economist is hard. One of the reforms which M. Poincaré made for the salvation of the franc was, it will be remembered, the abolition of surbaths. This was much noise. The pleasant land of France seemed to be strewn with subprefectural heads, and their friends mourned for them and would not be comforted. It did not become the foreigner, whose ideas of the reason for the existence of a subprefect had always been vague, to assist at these domestic sorrows. But a common civilization bids us hear the new protest against the suppression of the subprefecture of Mortain. Last year it was decided to build in the subprefect's official residence a bathroom. Everyone who understands the processes of representative government, everyone who believes in government of the people by the people, will appreciate the monstrous effort that must have been required to reach a decision like that.

Consider the arguments which could be brought against bathing a subprefect. The thing is unprecedented. It is not democratic. It inflicts another injustice on the poor. Yet the proposal was carried, the decision was made, and which is even more remarkable, the work is done. "Today," says a Councillor-General of the Department of the Manche, in a passionate appeal to M. Poincaré, "today the bathroom is ready; the bath is fixed; the taps are working." But the subprefect is not. He has ceased to be, and Mortain knows him no more. In the Department of the Manche there is no demand for bathrooms. "In our part of the world," says the Councillor-General bitterly, "only a subprefect can take his bath at home. And we no longer have a subprefect."

We are immeasurably grateful to the Councillor-General, for now at last we know what a subprefect is for. He exists to have baths—for the edification, no doubt for the encouragement, of the others. In a world not yet too sanitary, there are surely many who should be abolished before him.—London Daily Telegraph.

Divorce as News

England, in prohibiting the publication of divorce testimony or "details injurious to public morals," takes a definite move toward cleaner journalism. The question of freedom of the press, raised by some, does not enter in for the simple reason—that no political or economic right is abridged. No right of comment is curtailed. All that is done is to prevent the printing of a certain type of unsavory scandal.

The regrettable feature of the case is that the newspapers did not take the step by themselves; they waited for the law to compel them. The same thing is now happening in this country. The pendulum of "news" has swung so far beyond the line of common decency that it is but a question of time before the state will step in, unless the press itself takes corrective measures. It has been the invariable custom in America to allow institutions a long period in which to remedy their own evils. But if reform does not come, then the people rise up in their own right and abolish them.—Dearborn Independent.

Tourist Revenue

Tourists from the United States spent \$190,000,000 in Canada last year. J. M. Wardle, chief engineer of the Canadian National Parks, told the Good Roads Association at Edmonton, the other day. The sum is more than five times the value of the output of all the gold mines of the country for the year, and is 62 per cent greater than the output of all our metal mines. As the tourist business is good business, since it is all done on a cash basis, and the profits are immediate and beyond question, it would be the part of wisdom for Canada to do what she can to expand it. This can be done in two ways, by inducing more tourists to come and by inducing those who come to remain longer with us.—Vancouver Province.

Military Training

Only three months have passed since the enforcement of military training for young men, yet it is said that its future is not promising. In the beginning the attendance was fair, owing to the effect of propaganda, but the number has diminished nearly by half. In some localities, the training has but a few in attendance.—Osaka (Japan) Mainichi.

Try It

No town seems "narrow" to people who behave themselves.—Detroit Free Press.

Barn Lot Power

For several years the question of how to get current to the farmer at a price that he can afford to pay has been a vital one with the power companies. There have been wires strung over the western states, and from these main leads it is a comparatively easy task to put in transformers and step down the current and conduct it to the houses and outbuildings. But the cost of the equipment is such that the readiness to serve charge, combined with the small use of electricity, makes the cost higher than most farmers will pay.

Prof. E. E. Brackett of University of Nebraska college of agriculture is not guessing when he says the windmill and the storage battery will turn the trick for the average farm. For the last year a windmill of ordinary size and picked out of the ordinary stock has been connected at the college farm with a generator, and every time the wind blows, electric current is sent over a wire to a storage battery.

The tower of the windmill is sixty feet high and mounted with a ten-foot wheel geared to a one-kilowatt generator, which carries the current to the battery. During the year there was generated a total of 730 kilowatt hours, which Professor Brackett says is about twice the amount needed and used for ordinary farm purposes. It is more, in fact, than the average city consumer uses in a year. It will light the house on the farm and run the light machinery and have some left over.

Ten miles an hour is all the wind need blow to start the generator to storing up electricity. Mr. Brackett expects the combination to be in general use in the State within a short time after this demonstration.—Terre Haute Tribune.

Like Our Thoughts

Every day we are becoming more like our thoughts. If they are mean and selfish, we cannot prevent ourselves from becoming so. If they are unclean and evil, our character and conduct will inevitably be shaped by them. It is true that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so he is."

As Charles Kingsley says: "Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose, on earth or in heaven either."

And on the other hand, loving thoughts will produce loving acts, and a generous, kindly way of regarding others in our own minds will bring us to a generous, kindly treatment of them in daily life.—Pentecost Herald.

Good Will

Whether or not from the misfortunes of the past year the wage-earning classes have learned that, in whatever their political and moral opinions may consist, to destroy wealth is not to create it, remains to be seen. Whether or not employers have perceived that the hope of future prosperity consists in the establishment in industry not of a mechanical autocracy, but of a working partnership, also remains to be seen. That the past year, despite all its catastrophes, has witnessed the enlargement of the idea that industry must be regarded as a coherent whole, each part of which must be conducted in relation to the rest for the welfare of all, is indisputable. But when all is said, the argument comes back to the time-worn truth that salvation is only to be achieved by good will.—London Morning Post.

Vanishing Hate

Even those who once were disposed to nourish—and rejoice in—their hatreds must recognize, one hopes with thankfulness, that international hatreds have almost wholly vanished. During the war many people felt that it was their Christian duty to "hate" the Germans. In Germany the word "Hymn of Hate," directed against England, was widely popular.

Certainly there has been a great and most welcome change. The Germans do not hate the English—the English probably never did hate the Germans. The French and Germans now realize the dependence of each on the other.—Indianapolis News.

The

The safest road to a better life is the road of practical business ethics.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old-Time Gaelic Tongue

there can possibly be the least argument in favor of forcing its use upon children who are likely thereby to find themselves handicapped in after life. But this is not saying that the Gaelic tongue has not produced some fine literature in olden days, nor that it could not perchance be used for such again in the present. It is more a question of expediency than merit.